Foreign
Broadcast
Information
Service
50
ANNIVERSARY
1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-199
Tuesday
15 October 1991

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-199 CONTENTS *15 October 1991*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. Under Growing Pressure on Aid to Vietnam *[AFP]* 1
Japanese Finance Minister on G-7 Meeting *[KYODO]* 1
Soviet Delegate Arrives for World Bank Meeting *[Bangkok TV]* 2
Thai Finance Minister on Fiscal Discipline *[Bangkok THE NATION 12 Oct]* 2
Japan's Bank Chief Urges Budget Deficit Cuts *[KYODO]* 3
  Credit Policy to Continue *[KYODO]* 3
Son Sann Appeals for World Bank Assistance *[Bangkok Radio]* 4
G-24 Seeks Development Funds, No Trade Barriers *[AFP]* 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Foreign Minister Nakayama Leaves for Moscow *[KYODO]* 5
  Reportage on Nakayama Visit *[cross-reference]* 5
Defense Chief on Security Talks With Soviets *[KYODO]* 5
PRC Vice Premier Zou Jiahua Arrives in Tokyo *[Beijing XINHUA]* 5
  Discusses DPRK With Kaifu *[KYODO]* 5
Former Farm Minister To Meet GATT Chief *[KYODO]* 6
Finance Minister Hashimoto Resigns 14 Oct *[KYODO]* 6
Trade Minister on Controlling Trade Surplus *[KYODO]* 6
Losing LDP Factions Comment on Miyazawa Win *[Tokyo TV]* 7
  Further on Opposition Reaction *[KYODO]* 8
Business Leaders on Miyazawa as Prime Minister *[KYODO]* 8
Watanabe To Continue in LDP Election Campaign *[Tokyo TV]* 8
Miyazawa News Conference Following Endorsements 8
  Vows To Strengthen Unity *[KYODO]* 8
  Explains Proposed Personnel Changes *[Tokyo TV]* 10
  Stresses Formation of Cabinet *[KYODO]* 10
Miyazawa Expects 'Substantial' Aid to USSR *[KYODO]* 11
Miyazawa Seeks Expansion of Japanese Economy *[KYODO]* 11
Kanemaru Faction Defends Selection of Miyazawa *[KYODO]* 11
  Gives Full Backing *[KYODO]* 12
Takeshita, Ozawa Vow Support for Miyazawa *[KYODO]* 12
LDP Faction Expels Policy Affairs Chief Kato *[KYODO]* 13
  Further on Kato's Removal *[Tokyo TV]* 13
LDP Factions Agree on Holding Party Election *[Tokyo NHK]* 14

North Korea

Kim Il-song Concludes PRC Visit, Returns Home 14
  Receives Zhou Enlai Film *[KCNA]* 14
  Visits Yangzhou Textile Plant *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
  Visits Lake, Temples in Yangzhou *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
  Watches Performance in Yangzhou *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
  Attends Banquet in Yangzhou *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
  Attends Jiang Zemin-Hosted Luncheon *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
  Concludes Visit; Departs Nanjing *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
  Stops Over in Dandong *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
  Returns to Pyongyang *[Pyongyang Radio]* 20
  Sends Thank-You Message *[Pyongyang Radio]* 21
Kim Il-song Reportedly Failed To Get PRC Aid *[KYODO]* 21
Deng Xiaoping-Kim Il-song Meeting Unconfirmed *[KYODO]* 22
PRC Paper Cited on Sino-Korean Friendship *[KCNA]* 22
PRC Navy Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang *[KCNA]* 22

U.S. Military Exercises on 8, 11 Oct Reported *[KCNA]* 23
End to U.S. 'Nuclear Blackmail' Policy Urged *[KCNA]* 23
Kim Il-song, Cuba's Castro Exchange Greetings 23
 Message From Fidel Castro *[KCNA]* 23
 Message to Castro *[KCNA]* 24
North-South Contact Held at Panmunjom *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24

South Korea

Anniversary of ROK-Soviet Ties Marked in Moscow *[YONHAP]* 24
Soviet Envoy Praises USSR-ROK Relations *[YONHAP]* 24
Minister's USSR Visit 'Difficult' To Arrange *[Seoul Radio]* 25
Polish Foreign Minister Arrives in Seoul *[YONHAP]* 25
 Meets Yi Sang-ok *[Warsaw PAP]* 25
 More on Meeting *[YONHAP]* 25
Diplomatic Ties Established With Lithuania *[YONHAP]* 26
ROK, PRC Agree To Charter Flights *[YONHAP]* 26
Korean Officers To Observe U.S. Military Drill *[YONHAP]* 26
DPRK Scuds Said To Arrive in Iran *[Seoul TV]* 26
Analysts View Kim Il-song Visit to PRC *[YONHAP]* 27
Paper Cited on Kim Il-song, Deng Meeting *[Seoul TV]* 27
PRC Said Urging Kim Il-song To Open Economy *[TONG-A ILBO 14 Oct]* 28
No Urges Efforts Against North's Nuclear Program *[YONHAP]* 28
N-S Talks Set for 22-25 October in Pyongyang *[Seoul Radio]* 28
Nonaggression Declaration With North Urged *[THE KOREA TIMES 12 Oct]* 28
South Proposes Resumption of N-S Sports Talks *[YONHAP]* 29
Government Seeks Economic Exchange With North *[YONHAP]* 29
Council Formed To Boost Exports to U.S. *[YONHAP]* 30
Committee Adopts Resolution Against Rice Imports *[THE KOREA HERALD 15 Oct]* 30
Rice Shipments to North Likely To Resume *[YONHAP]* 30
Minister Urges Joint Technology Projects *[THE KOREA TIMES 11 Oct]* 31
Sporting Goods Added to Inter-Korean Trade *[YONHAP]* 31
President No Hints Cabinet Reshuffle Not Imminent *[YONHAP]* 31
Prime Minister Turns Down Calls for Defense Cuts *[THE KOREA TIMES 13 Oct]* 32
Labor Shortage No. 1 Problem for Companies *[YONHAP]* 32

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Country Reacts To Nobel Peace Prize Award 34
 Officials Attack Decision *[AFP]* 34
 NLD, Opposition Hail Prize *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 15 Oct]* 34
 News Spreads Quickly in Rangoon *[AFP]* 35
Minister Leaves for PRC Trade Fair, Bangkok *[Rangoon Radio]* 35
Officials Inspect Weapons From Karen Rebels *[Rangoon TV]* 36
Army Claims Killing Karen Rebels in Myaungmya *[Rangoon Radio]* 36

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Border, Immigrant Issues Discussed With Indonesia *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 37
 Joint Communique Issued *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 37
Party Calls for 'Action' Against Singapore *[AFP]* 37

Cambodia

Hor Namhong Discusses UN Plan, Related Issues *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 38
 Says Foreigners May Reclaim Property *[AFP]* 39
 Says Prisoners To Be Released *[AFP]* 40
Prime Minister To Visit Australia, Vietnam *[AFP]* 40
Phnom Penh Rejects Son Sann's Bangkok Statement *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 41
Ruling Party Congress Postponed Until 17 Oct *[AFP]* 41
 Elections Expected in Mar 1993 *[AFP]* 41
Party Preparing Reforms To Avert 'Destruction' *[AFP]* 41
Phnom Penh Releases Several Political Prisoners 42
 Former Transport Minister Released *[AFP]* 42
 Further on Prisoner Releases *[AFP]* 43

- Government Declares War on Black Market *[AFP]* ... 43
- Phnom Penh Sets Up State-Run Commercial Bank *[AFP]* ... 44
- UN To Send Peace-Keeping Troops 'This Month' *[AFP]* ... 45
  - To Include Australian Experts *[AFP]* ... 45
- UN Warns Khmer Rouge on Forced Repatriation ... 45
  - Cites Draft Peace Accord *[AFP]* ... 45
  - Khmer Rouge Preparing Repatriation *[AFP]* ... 46
  - Refugees Fear Forced Repatriation *[AFP]* ... 46
- Guerrilla Army Demands Inclusion in Peace Treaty *[AFP]* ... 47
- VOK Reports Former Transport Minister Released *[Radio VOK]* ... 47
- VOK Reports Son Sann International Aid Appeal *[Radio VOK]* ... 48
- VOK on Transitional Dissolution of Governments *[Radio VOK]* ... 48

Indonesia

- Suharto To Attend Islamic Summit in Senegal *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 49
- Egypt Urges Indonesian Role in Middle East Peace *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 49
- Minister on Favorable Oil Price, Trip to PRC *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 49
- Alatas Returns From Malaysia, Welcomes West's Help *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 49
  - 'Optimistic' on Cambodian Agreement *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 49

Laos

- President Kaysone Phomvihan Departs for Vietnam *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 50
- Interior Minister A-sang Laoli Visits PRC *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 50
- PRC Trade Union Group Calls on Nouhak, Departs *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 50
- Economy Minister Departs for World Bank Meeting *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 50

Philippines

- Aquino To Negotiate on Bases Pullout 'Soon' *[Manila Radio]* ... 51
- Panel To Deliver Diplomatic Note on Withdrawal *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 14 Oct]* ... 51
- No Manila 'Hardline Stance' on Withdrawal *[AFP]* ... 52
- Government To Consult Senate on Bases Withdrawal *[Quezon City Radio]* ... 52
- Conversion Authority To Take Over Vacated Bases *[BUSINESS WORLD 14 Oct]* ... 52
- Senators Want Manglapus Off Bases Panel *[MALAYA 10 Oct]* ... 53
- Senator Objects to Composition of Bases Panel *[Manila Radio]* ... 53
- Aquino Studies 1-Year Bases Pullout Proposal *[Manila Radio]* ... 53
  - Rejects 1-Year Plan *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 15 Oct]* ... 54
- De Villa, Abadia Agree on 1-Year Pullout Period *[Manila Radio]* ... 55
- Senator Decides To Support 3-Year Pullout Plan *[Manila Radio]* ... 55
- Senator Denies Favoring 3-Year Withdrawal Period *[Manila Radio]* ... 55
- Support for Bases Stay 'Dropped Significantly' *[MALAYA 14 Oct]* ... 55
- Voters Asked To Reject Pro-Bases Candidates *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 14 Oct]* ... 56
- Rumors of Pro-Aquino Coup Plot Denied *[Manila Radio]* ... 57
- Aquino Says Amnesty 'Possibility' for Rebels *[AFP]* ... 57
  - Rejects General Amnesty *[MALAYA 14 Oct]* ... 57
- Further on Possible Amnesty for Rebels *[Manila Radio]* ... 58
- Officials Vow Early Passage for Amnesty Bill *[MANILA BULLETIN 14 Oct]* ... 58
- Military Rebels To Demand U.S. Bases Removal *[AFP]* ... 58
- Military Readies Security Measures for Rebels *[MANILA BULLETIN 14 Oct]* ... 59
  - Further on Custody Arrangements *[MANILA BULLETIN 13 Oct]* ... 59
- Ramos Opposes Proposed Amnesty *[Manila Radio]* ... 60
- Malacanang Lauds Expected Return of Honasan *[MANILA BULLETIN 13 Oct]* ... 60
- More Rebel Soldiers To Surrender to Military *[MANILA BULLETIN 13 Oct]* ... 60
- Enrile Criticized for Talks Offer to Rebels *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 14 Oct]* ... 61
- Joint Military Exercise Moved to Zambales *[BUSINESS WORLD 15 Oct]* ... 61

Thailand

- Foreign Minister Asa on UN, Saudi Relations *[Bangkok Radio]* ... 62
- Foreign Minister on Participating in UN Forces *[Bangkok TV]* ... 62
- UN Seeks Thai Help in Refugee Repatriation *[THE NATION 13 Oct]* ... 62
- Aid Workers Urge UN To Evacuate Refugee Camp *[THE NATION 15 Oct]* ... 63
- NLA Approves Burmese Border Memo, Drug Bill *[Bangkok Radio]* ... 64
- 700 Burmese Soldiers Reported on Thai Territory *[BANGKOK POST 13 Oct]* ... 64

SRV Signs Draft Agreement on Fishing 12 Oct *[Bangkok Radio]* 64
Laos Seeks Lowered Import Duty on Wood Products *[BANGKOK POST 13 Oct]* 64
EC Raises Thai Clothing Export Quotas *[THE NATION 14 Oct]* 65
Premier Dismisses Resignation, Reshuffle Rumors *[THE NATION 14 Oct]* 65
Students, 5000 Others Demonstrate Against NPKC *[THE NATION 15 Oct]* 66
Army Chief Reiterates Need To Modernize *[THE NATION 12 Oct]* 66
Editor, NAP Member Charged With Defaming Army *[THE NATION 12 Oct]* 67

Vietnam

Premier Says Noncommunists May Join Government *[AFP]* 67
Central Bank Suspends U.S. Dollar Transactions *[AFP]* 67
Vo Van Kiet Receives U.S. Research Delegation *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
Kaysone Phomvihan Arrives for Visit 12 Oct 68
  Welcomed by Do Muoi *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
  Discusses Joint Ties, Cambodia *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
  Honors Ho Chi Minh *[VNA]* 69
  Attends Banquet *[VNA]* 70
  Do Muoi's Banquet Speech *[Hanoi Radio]* 70
  Kaysone Phomvihan's Reply Speech *[Radio Hanoi]* 71
NHAN DAN Editorial Hails Kaysone's Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 71
Envoy Invites Vo Van Kiet To Visit Thailand *[VNA]* 72
Relations With ASEAN-Member Countries Viewed *[Hanoi International]* 72
Banque Nationale de Paris Seeks Branch in Hanoi *[VNA]* 73
Central Committee Greets Cuban Party Congress *[VNA]* 73

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Government Applauds Burmese Nobel Prize Winner 74
  Evans Calls For Release *[AFP]* 74
  To Co-Sponsor Resolution at UNGA *[Melbourne Radio]* 74
Engineers Detect Wiring Fault in Jet Fighters *[AFP]* 74
$41 Million Credit Extended to China for Factory *[Melbourne Radio]* 75

Fiji

Christians Attack Hindu Temples, Priest *[AFP]* 75

New Zealand

Cabinet To Review Ban on Nuclear-Powered Ships *[AFP]* 75

Papua New Guinea

Buka Leaders Accuse BRA of Stalling Talks *[Melbourne Radio]* 76
Australia Talks To Discuss Defense Overhaul *[Melbourne Radio]* 76
Sugar Protocol Refuses To Admit PNG *[Melbourne Radio]* 76

U.S. Under Growing Pressure on Aid to Vietnam

BK1110121891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Undated, Oct 11 (AFP)—The United States was becoming increasingly isolated Friday over its uncompromising stand on a trade embargo on Vietnam as international pressure mounted for restoring financial aid to Hanoi.

In Bangkok, where world money experts were gathered for meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, financial sources said France was to host a meeting of a dozen rich nations there next week to discuss ways of opening the financial taps again for Vietnam

France, the former colonial power in Vietnam, was considered unlikely to have called such a meeting without being confident of at least some progress on the issue.

International economic assistance to Hanoi has been largely frozen since Vietnam invaded Cambodia. But nowhere is growing pressure to reward Hanoi for its contribution to finding a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

For several countries, lifting the ban would simply be de jure recognition of a de facto situation.

There has been steady growth in trade with Vietnam since 1987 when Hanoi started opening its economy to the West. The process has gathered momentum in tandem with the Cambodian peace process, with Southeast Asian countries, notably Taiwan, in the vanguard.

Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong said Friday that Singapore was preparing to lift its official ban on investments in Vietnam.

According to the BUSINESS TIMES, local companies had unofficially invested about 30 million Singapore dollars in six projects in Vietnam in July alone.

Australia announced Wednesday that it was resuming direct financial assistance as a reward for Vietnam's recent efforts to help the peace process in Cambodia.

A spokesman for the Australian Council for Overseas Aid said the decision was "the beginning of a landslide of western nations developing aid projects in Vietnam."

So far Washington has refused to budge on the issue until the Cambodia conflict is settled and there is a full accounting of the fate of American soldiers missing in action during the Vietnam war.

U.S. Trade representative Carla Hills, visiting Singapore, told the American Business Council there Friday that Washington was making "gradual progress" towards improved relations with Vietnam but declined to predict when the way would be clear for U.S. investments there.

Washington's concern at the extent of trade already taking place with Vietnam surfaced in Hanoi Friday when Western bankers and diplomats said the United States had warned some major international banks, not U.S.-owned, to stop violating the trade embargo.

These banks have for years been handling foreign trade transactions for Vietnam in dollars, technically violating the U.S. Trading with the Enemy Act.

Vietnam desperately needs hard currency. It is one of a handful of countries still in arrears with the IMF and was declared ineligible to receive any new funds in 1985. Despite making interest payments since 1989 any attempts to make fresh IMF loans to Hanoi have been blocked by the United States.

"Vietnam has been unfairly treated as far as the strategy on arrears is concerned," said a senior European delegate to the IMF and World Bank meetings.

"It is not in the interests of Vietnam that we engage in a confrontation with the United States," the delegate said, while acknowledging that a good number of industrial countries would be ready to go without the Americans.

Some delegates to the Bangkok meeting expressed confidence that after years of going around in circles, the issue may be finally resolved.

"The whole world is waiting for the United States to make a decision and change its position," said Lennart Bage, the Swedish foreign ministry's assistant undersecretary for international aid. "I sense somewhat of a movement," he said.

A senior U.S. trade official in Singapore conceded that many in the U.S. business community were clamoring for action by Washington to counter beachheads established by Japanese, French and German investors.

"I think we can be reasonably optimistic about that," the official said without elaborating.

Japanese Finance Minister on G-7 Meeting

OW1210143391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT 12 Oct 91

[By Mitsuru Mabuchi]

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 12 KYODO—Finance ministers and central bankers of the seven leading capitalist countries Saturday endorsed current foreign exchange rate levels and criticized Japan's ballooning trade surplus.

A communique released after a two-day closed-door meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers and central bank governors proclaimed the recent foreign exchange market trend is "broadly in line with continued adjustment of external imbalances."

Although the communique did not name any country in regard to trade imbalances, a senior U.S. official made it clear the surplus in question was Japan's, which shows signs of an upturn after several years of decline.

"Japan's surplus has short-term signs of growing again, particularly with Europe, which we have discussed as a matter of concern," said U.S. Treasury Undersecretary David Mulford at a news conference.

"There is a presumption that as the U.S. economy picks up, perhaps the surplus might increase," Mulford said.

He said a clear statement was made about the surplus because it is something the G-7 should monitor as "we really do not want to see it happen again."

Japan's Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said at a separate press conference the G-7 officials agreed the recent uptrend of the yen against the dollar is beneficial for reducing the imbalances.

Hashimoto said, "We reached a consensus that the recent exchange market developments, including the yen's uptrend against the dollar, is consistent with correcting external imbalances."

The G-7 ministers also discussed the pressing issue of assistance to the Soviet Union, Hashimoto said. But he refused to unveil details of the talks, saying, "the argument is still under way."

A meeting held Saturday night between the G-7 officials and Soviet representatives will continue into Sunday because of late arrivals of some Soviet officials.

Mulford also refused to discuss the talks on aid to the Soviets. "We spent an extensive period of time" on a "full and frank" discussion on the situation of the Soviet Union, he said.

Exchange of information and data by each of the ministers have constituted a large portion of the talks, Mulford said.

Soviet Delegate Arrives for World Bank Meeting

BK1210152291 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] At 1640 today, Grigoriy Yavlinskiy, head of a Soviet economic management committee, arrived in Bangkok to attend the World Bank/IMF meeting which will begin on 14 October.

Yavlinskiy said he hoped the meeting would result in positive change in the Soviet economy, which is currently lacking during the political, economic, and social transition period.

[Begin Yavlinski recording in English in progress] [words indistinct] the exchange of the views on economic possibilities of the world community in accordance with the economic changes in the Soviet Union. The economic situation in the USSR is quite, now very, very difficult. The crisis, economic crisis, is going forward in full. That is one of the features of the reconstruction of the country, because the reconstruction of the country is going on, from the old spheres, meaning the political system, social system, and economic system all together in one time. That makes a lot of difficulties. The leaders of ten republics who were [word indistinct] signed the decisions to sign the treaty next week. That is very important. After this treaty, will it be possible to start thinking about the program and to prepare the program in cooperation with the IMF and World Bank. They already started to work with the experts in terms of technical exploration of our situation, statistics, data, because all of them were [words indistinct]. Only just now the experts of international organizations have the possibility to look at them and to start the real analysis. And after this it will be possible to prepare the plan. [end recording]

Thai Finance Minister on Fiscal Discipline

BK1210035391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 91 p B10

[Text] Finance Minister Suthi Singsane stressed yesterday that Thailand needs to maintain strong monetary and fiscal disciplines despite its impressive economic growth in the recent past if it wants to avoid losing economic momentum.

In his opening address to the conference on the World Bank's "1991 World Development Report," the minister warned that the country would risk picking the wrong development path if the government abandoned the strict policies which have been adopted since 1984.

In that event, Thailand might have to live under the strict rulings that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank give.

"Despite our economic growth, we must not be complacent. We could easily start making the wrong choices, and if we do that consistently for a while we could discourage our economic management team and lose much of what we have achieved so far," the minister warned.

The decision now to maintain strict disciplines in the face of the government's increased need to invest in public utilities would save the country from "disaster."

The influx of foreign investment in the past four years, during which the Thai economy grew at the world's fastest rate, has increased pressure on the existing infrastructure and human and natural resources. Under the current five-year development plan, which was implemented early this month, the government envisages investing massively in infrastructure through private licensing of concessions.

The minister also stressed the need for Thailand to allocate available resources equitably among various sectors—be they public health care, education or defence.

Although the minister declined comment on whether Thailand's arms spending exceeds the IMF's world average military spending of 4.7 per cent of gross domestic product, he said his ministry which is responsible for supervising overall economic performance. [sentence as published]

Japan's Bank Chief Urges Budget Deficit Cuts

OW1310070691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 13 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said Sunday some major industrial countries must reduce their budget deficits in order to meet the growing global demand for capital.

Mieno, speaking before the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that convened in Bangkok Sunday morning for two days, said "countries with budget deficits, especially some of the major industrial countries, should make greater efforts to cut their deficits as this is one policy that can be adopted by governments individually."

He also stressed that "all countries in the world will need to hold down unproductive public expenditures, especially excessive military spending."

"It is more important than ever that major industrial countries formulate appropriate policies and continue to coordinate them," Mieno added.

Mieno said, "it is urgent that the 9th quota increase (of the IMF) be implemented as soon as scheduled" to take on the increasingly urgent role of supplying countries making reforms with badly needed funds.

Turning to the recent stock and banking scandals in Japan, he said it is "urgent that we restore the credibility of our financial and securities markets, and we are doing our utmost to take fundamental measures that will prevent the recurrence of similar improprieties in the future.

He said the measures include "reform of the inspection and surveillance system toward markets, and legislation and other measures for the clarification of rules applied to securities transactions."

Mieno said such scandals resulted from "an excess of speculation which was out of touch with the real economy." As a result, "a number of improper and unfair dealings were conducted in the securities and financial markets," he said.

The central bank chief admitted that Japan's economy is "decelerating," and that it is not growing as fast as in previous years.

Referring to Japan's soaring trade surplus, Mieno said the country is "making ongoing efforts to improve access to its markets and is giving its fullest consideration to providing development funds to developing countries."

Credit Policy to Continue

OW1410040491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 14 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday the central bank will continue its current monetary stance despite international calls for lower interest rates worldwide.

Mieno told a news conference after a meeting of the policy-setting Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that his belief that a monetary policy focused on price stability is beneficial for the world economy as well as for Japan had been strengthened by his discussions with finance ministers and central bankers of other leading nations.

He made the remarks after the communiques of both the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries and the IMF panel called on industrial countries to adopt monetary and fiscal policies that provide the basis for lower real interest rates.

The 22-member Interim Committee, which steers the policy of 155 governments in the IMF, released a communique earlier in the day following a two-day meeting.

The statement stressed the need for a reduction in nonproductive military spending and subsidies as well as lower interest rates to spur world economic growth.

The G-7, which gathered for three days from Friday through Sunday, released two communiques, one on macroeconomic issues Saturday and another on Soviet aid Sunday.

Mieno also said there are no concrete plans being discussed among industrial nations' central banks to help alleviate the Soviet Union's economic strains.

The Interim Committee communique welcomed the signing of the agreement on special association between the fund and the Soviet Union as a "step toward membership."

Mieno lauded the Soviet Union's first participation in the IMF's committee as a "historic event," saying it should be appreciated that a continuous channel of discussions has been built between the G-7 and the Soviets.

But he said a bumpy road lies ahead for the Soviets.

Mieno also said the Asian region, which he called an economic growth center, was a focus of interest in the IMF meeting.

He stressed in a dinner speech Sunday that the BOJ will attach great importance to the region in its global policy.

Son Sann Appeals for World Bank Assistance

BK1410140091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Speaking to reporters at the Sirikit National Convention Center today, Cambodian leader Son Sann said he wished the World Bank would send its officials to observe the economic problems that have resulted from the 10 years of fighting in his country that has caused hunger among many Cambodian people and children. Therefore, he appealed to the International Monetary Fund to consider humanitarian assistance to his country on 15 October. He said he is waiting to see what types of assistance will be forthcoming.

G-24 Seeks Development Funds, No Trade Barriers

BK1210115891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 12 Oct 91

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 12 (AFP)—Third World countries Saturday called for "additional" resources for development, urging donors to use at least part of the post-Cold War "peace dividend" to bolster their aid effort.

Finance ministers of African, Asian and Latin American countries, meeting here as the Group of 24 (G24), also issued a strong appeal to industrial nations, urging them to "show the political flexibility needed" to ensure a successful outcome to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Voicing "deep concern" over delays in concluding the five-year-old talks, they said developing countries that had freed up their trade regimes were now facing a more hostile external environment.

They said 20 of the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) were "more protectionist mow than they were 10 years ago."

In a joint statement, the ministers said the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and their integration into the multilateral trade and financial system would have "significant beneficial effects" for the entire world community.

They endorsed action by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to support these countries' reform efforts but said this should be done "without prejudicing resource flows to the developing countries."

The G24—the developing country caucus in the two Bretton Woods institutions—also urged industrial countries to provide financial assistance to the reformers, but "not at the cost of assistance to developing countries."

Colombian Finance Minister Rudolf Hommes, the current G24 chairman, said their were some fears "that we could be victims of a 'prodigal son' type of syndrome ... that we will be set aside."

It must be kept in mind that many of the Eastern European countries were already well developed or semi-industrial countries, he added.

Questioned by correspondents on the reference to the "peace dividend", Hommes said Colombia had wanted a more explicit call for reduction in military spending by developing and industrial countries alike.

This had been opposed by some members of the group because they feared this could become part of the "conditionality" of World Bank lending, he said.

IMF managing director Michel Camdessus raised the issue of cutbacks in defense and other unproductive spending ahead of the meetings here, arguing this could help ease tensions on world savings and release funds for investment.

In their statement, the G24 ministers "recognized the need for 'good governance' and for effective management of development policies."

Hommes explained they felt "good governance" referred to efficient management of resources, and "we are not afraid of that."

But he said the IMF and the Bank should not be used to push for democracy or any other system as they were "essentially economic institutions."

Hommes said the main priorities of developing countries represented in the group remained restoring economic growth, reducing poverty and protecting the environment.

The G24 statement implicitly rejected the IMF's moderately upbeat view of the outlook for global economic recovery, voicing "deep concern about the poor prospects for the world economy and the continued adverse impact of the external environment" on developing countries' economic adjustment efforts.

The ministers said the "continued growing fiscal deficits and protectionist policies" of major industrial countries were putting "pressure on global savings" as well as on real interest rates and exchange rates.

They urged official creditors to provide "adequate support" for countries that were maintaining full debt service payments and avoiding rescheduling despite external shocks—such as India—and underscored the shortcomings of the current debt strategy.

Only five out of 50 countries that had rescheduled their debt in the Paris Club in the 1980s had clearly graduated from the restructuring process by now.

They urged the Paris Club of official creditors to complete their negotiations on improved treatment for the mainly African low-income debtors—the proposed "Trinidad terms"—and to extend to lower middle-income countries the same type of debt reduction as they awarded Poland and Egypt earlier this year.

Japan

Foreign Minister Nakayama Leaves for Moscow

OW1210022791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama left Tokyo on Saturday for a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union where he is to discuss bilateral relations with Soviet and Russian leaders.

Nakayama is expected to discuss a long-standing territorial dispute over four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, as well as economic aid to the Soviet Union.

He is scheduled to meet his Soviet counterpart, Boris Pankin, on Monday.

On Tuesday, he will hold talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, and Russian Federation Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

Nakayama will also visit St. Petersburg, formerly called Leningrad, on Wednesday before returning home on Friday.

Reportage on Nakayama Visit

WA2105171791

For reportage on the visit by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama to the USSR and the Russian Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR], including reports on his talks with USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin, please see the Northeast Asia and the RSFSR sections of the 15 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Defense Chief on Security Talks With Soviets

OW1510064291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Japan-Soviet security talks agreed upon by both nations' foreign ministers will not be held on a regular basis but only when the need arises, Defense Agency chief Yukihiko Ikeda said Tuesday.

"It will be useful for the two nations to discuss security affairs whenever necessary," Ikeda said at a press conference after the day's cabinet meeting. Tokyo will not hold such meetings regularly with Moscow, he said.

Ikeda also referred to a proposed treaty aimed at preventing military maritime incidents between the two countries, and said, "Japan will exchange information with the Soviet Union to prevent accidents."

The treaty will cover naval vessels and aircraft.

The agreement (?on a security) dialogue came Monday during a second round of talks in Moscow by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin. They discussed international affairs and security issues.

Nakayama proposed meetings be held whenever necessary on security by officials from their departments of foreign affairs and defense. He also proposed starting negotiations on a treaty aimed at preventing maritime incidents.

Ikeda also touched upon reported moves among young military officers in the Soviet Union to promote perestroyka, and said, "we should establish contact with them as part of confidence-building measures."

PRC Vice Premier Zou Jiahua Arrives in Tokyo

OW1410063991 Beijing XINHUA in English 0625 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, October 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua arrived here this afternoon for a four-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Zou, also minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, is the highest ranking Chinese official to visit Japan this year.

In August, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu made an official visit to China to boost the bilateral ties.

During his stay in Tokyo, Zou is expected to hold talks with Kaifu and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Tuesday separately on the Sino-Japanese bilateral relations and on economic issues.

He will also meet with Keizo Obuchi, Secretary General of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and Ichiro Ozawa, former LDP Secretary General, Diet leaders, cabinet ministers and business leaders.

Zou is scheduled to attend the opening ceremony of a Sino-Japanese seminar on high-technical development to be held in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Discusses DPRK With Kaifu

OW1510063991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Chinese Vice Premier Zou Jiahua told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday he hopes that Japan's and North Korea's efforts to establish diplomatic ties will be successful.

Zou made the comment at a luncheon at the prime minister's official residence after briefing Kaifu on North Korean President Kim Il-Song's recent 11-day trip to China, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Zou called the North Korean leader's visit a "success" and said he expects it to lead to new developments in economic relations.

He also expressed optimism that the simultaneous admission of the two Koreas to the United Nations will reduce tensions in Asia, the official said.

Zou is visiting here through Thursday as head of a delegation attending a Japan-China symposium on joint development of high technology.

In the 85-minute meeting, Kaifu and Zou agreed on the importance of Japan's cooperation for China's economic development.

The Chinese vice premier, who some diplomatic sources say may be a possible successor to Premier Li Peng, delivered a glowing report on China's agricultural sector but said his nation has a lot to learn from Japanese industry.

Zou stated that the upheavals in the Soviet Union would not affect China because the Chinese way of economic development is very different.

China modeled its economy after the Soviet Union until the mid- 1950s, when the two communist giants parted over ideological differences.

On relations with Vietnam, Zou said he believes trade will continue to expand.

Zou also welcomed the recent rapid progress toward establishing a lasting peace in Cambodia, the official said.

Later in the day, Zou met Keizo Obuchi, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and asked his party to cooperate in promoting China's economic activities through the planned joint development of high technology between the two nations.

In reply, Obuchi stressed the need for the positive use of able Chinese experts in Japan in the field of producing high technology software, noting that Japan lacks such experts, officials said.

Obuchi also proposed that Japan apply basic Chinese high-tech research in Japanese industries to produce novelty goods.

Former Farm Minister To Meet GATT Chief

OW1410050891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Former Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata, leading a mission of lawmakers, left for Geneva on Monday to meet the director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Arthur Dunkel.

The pro-farm mission is designed to lobby for Japan's ban on rice imports, which has been under fire from other countries taking part in the Uruguay Round of global trade talks being held under the auspices of GATT.

The talks, started in Uruguay in 1986, were to have ended last December but were aborted by a fierce dispute over liberalizing farm trade.

Nations involved in the talks are reported to have come close to agreeing to dismantle nontariff barriers, which include Japan's ban on rice imports.

Finance Minister Hashimoto Resigns 14 Oct

OW1410013391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto resigned from his post Monday, taking responsibility for Japan's current stock and banking scandals.

Hashimoto decided to resign after the revised securities and exchange law was passed earlier this month. Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, however, asked him to postpone his resignation until after a meeting of top financial officials from the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized economies.

The finance ministers and central bankers from the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Canada held the G-7 meeting over the weekend in Bangkok. Hashimoto returned to Tokyo on Monday morning.

Kaifu accepted Hashimoto's resignation Monday. Kaifu will serve as finance minister as well as prime minister until he leaves office late this month.

Hashimoto earlier said he was resigning to take responsibility for the stock scandal involving securities firms that compensated selected clients for securities transaction losses, and the banking scandal in which some major banks issued phony deposit records. Hashimoto's former secretary was involved in the banking scandal.

Critics say Hashimoto originally decided to cut the salaries of senior finance ministry officials, including his, as a gesture of responsibility for the scandals, but considered it insufficient and chose to resign. [passage omitted]

Trade Minister on Controlling Trade Surplus

OW1510040091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao indicated Tuesday his ministry will request individual companies to refrain their exports to check Japan's resurging external trade surplus.

Speaking at a regular press conference after the day's cabinet meeting, Nakao also repeated his earlier calls for further easing of credit, which he said will help boost weakening domestic demand and thus buttress Japan's appetite for imports.

His comments came after the government reported Monday that Japan's trade surplus set a new record in September, soaring 41.7 percent from a year earlier to 9,757 million dollars.

Analysts say the figures may put Japan under renewed fire from the United States and the European Community (EC), which have grown unhappy with their unabated trade gap with Japan.

Asked about what measures the ministry will take to bring the Japanese surplus under control, Nakao said, "We need to ask for cooperation from individual companies (whose exports have shown sharp growth)," in addition to promoting the ministry's campaign for increased imports.

He did not elaborate further, but ministry sources said the targets for the ministry's possible guidance include electrical, high-tech, and auto concerns.

Nakao also called for a cut in the official discount rate to prop up faltering internal demand, which is largely blamed for Japan's slowing imports.

"I want (monetary authorities) to consider the discount rate cut as one of the alternatives of their flexible money policy," he said.

Losing LDP Factions Comment on Miyazawa Win

OW1110140091 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Good evening. The Takeshita faction, in a general meeting this evening, formally decided that it should support Mr. Miyazawa, head of the Miyazawa faction and former deputy prime minister, in the Liberal Democratic Party presidential election. The Komoto faction has decided to do the same.

This means it is likely that Mr. Miyazawa will be chosen new prime minister to succeed Prime Minister Kaifu without waiting for the 19 October announcement of a party presidential election. [passage omitted]

Commenting on reports that the Takeshita faction has decided to push Mr. Miyazawa, Mr. Watanabe said this evening:

[Begin Watanabe video recording] We cannot help the situation. We thought it a matter of principle that people with the same new thinking should get together. We cannot help it if that is what happened. We will fight fair and square: that is the only thing left, and I am not affected by what has happened. We will fight to the end. It would not pay to speak about other people. What remains is to proceed with the campaign. [end video recording]

Now for our correspondents' reports. [passage omitted]

[Begin video recording] [Correspondent Sakamoto] I am at the Mitsuzuka faction office. Mr. Oguta, general secretary of the Takeshita faction, was here until just now to report on the faction's decision to support Mr. Miyazawa. Commenting on this, Mr. Mitsuzuka said the decision is regrettable and that the faction will mount a fair fight in the formal election. He is also reported to have said that once the election is over, he will cooperate in forming a pan-party structure. Now you will hear from Mr. Tsukahara, general secretary of the faction. How are you reacting to the decision?

[Tsukahara] It means that 105 votes are gone. This is a big number, and we regret the loss. However, there are still 101 votes coming from local areas. If we succeed in garnering them, then we will have a chance. We will make efforts toward this objective.

[Sakamoto] The announcement on the election is due to be made on 19 October. What strategy will your faction be adopting in the election

[Tsukahara] We will make efforts so that the chairman's policies may be understood. We have started to encourage our prefecture offices. I saw the results of a poll today. Even though the campaign has not started, we already have a certain percentage of support. Beginning today, we will start an education campaign. We therefore want to score good points with every one of us joining in the fight.

[Sakamoto] Mitsuzuka has supported an open election from the perspective of carrying out political reform within the party. So the decision to run in the race has not changed, right?

[Tsukahara] This means seeking fair judgment from 1.75 million cadre members who represent 5.3 million members. It is very important. The first step in political reform must be made by the party, and the first step will come through the open election. That is what we think.

[Sakamoto] This is the report from the Mitsuzuka faction office. [end video recording]

As you have heard, the Takeshita faction decided this evening to support Miyazawa. The Komoto faction, meanwhile, has decided to follow suit. Here is our correspondent at Komoto faction headquarters.

[Correspondent Akashi] I am reporting from the Komoto faction office. The Komoto faction opened a special general meeting. At the meeting, Mr. Komoto reported that he agreed to support the Takeshita faction's decision to back Miyazawa; he gained the understanding of all members of his faction.

Some in the faction feel resistant to the notion of backing Miyazawa, who has been critical of the Kaifu cabinet, but the faction has decided to back him, giving priority to the policy of strengthening ties with the Takeshita faction. [passage omitted]

Further on Opposition Reaction

OW1110142491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1411 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—Japan's three major opposition parties Friday reacted to the virtual confirmation of veteran conservative politician Kiichi Miyazawa as the next prime minister by saying it foreshadows the emergence of a stronger Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) government.

Spokesmen for the three—the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)—said former Deputy Prime Minister Miyazawa, 72, has embraced the best of the diplomatic and economic policies of the two other contenders in the october 27 LDP presidential election.

Miyazawa was all but confirmed as the next LDP president and hence prime minister when the biggest faction within the LDP threw its support behind him.

Miyazawa and two other contenders—Michio Watanabe and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka—had been wooing support from the 105-member No. 1 faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to boost them into the LDP presidency to succeed Toshiki Kaifu.

A leading SDP official said on condition of anonymity that Miyazawa will form a more powerful government than Kaifu's.

The official said, however, that Japan's largest opposition party is ready to challenge a Miyazawa government.

The SDP and Miyazawa shared the policies of making the Japanese people more affluent and contributing to the shaping of a more peaceful international order, the official said.

A Komeito official commenting on Miyazawa's victory said Japan's second largest opposition party wants to see how far Miyazawa will be able to exert his will and leadership both to shape policies and get a grip on the LDP.

A DSP leader, who asked not to be identified, said Miyazawa is "a very good policymaker."

But, he said, the DSP fears the bureaucracy will be strengthened by the Miyazawa victory, pointing out that Miyazawa himself was a former bureaucrat in the Finance Ministry before becoming a politician.

Business Leaders on Miyazawa as Prime Minister

OW1110141091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—Japanese business leaders welcomed reports Friday that veteran conservative politician Kiichi Miyazawa was assured of becoming Japan's next prime minister.

Miyazawa on Friday obtained endorsement from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) largest faction for the party presidency, which carries the post of prime minister.

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said Miyazawa's past performance makes him worthy of the post of prime minister.

Toshikuni Yahiro, adviser to the trading giant Mitsui and Co., said Miyazawa is a safe choice as the next prime minister.

Some businessmen expressed doubts, however, over the behind-the- scenes maneuverings in the candidate selection process.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said LDP presidential candidates should be chosen in a more open manner.

Watanabe To Continue in LDP Election Campaign

OW1210130391 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] In a speech at Kitakyushu City during his campaign tour this evening, Mr. Watanabe, former chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Policy Research Council, reaffirmed his stand to fight in the party presidential election in order to bring his thinking and principles to the attention of the people.

[Begin Watanabe recording] There is no way I can win if you view this matter from the number of Diet members. I can perform that kind of mathematics myself. But if that is all that counts, then the question arises why the party members participate in voting. I am running the election to make clear my thinking and principles. [end recording]

Mr. Watanabe, former chairman of the party Policy Research Council, then added he is fully aware that if he quits the race, the election will be dropped in favor of consultations, and that though he would benefit from this, he said that doing such things invites distrust in politics. He noted that he will not quit, and insisted that this will also work to the benefit of Mr. Miyazawa as well.

He said that if many members of the party come to support his views after the election, it will add greater weight to his views, even when he becomes the number two man. By so saying, he reaffirmed his position of continuing to fight untill the election is over.

Miyazawa News Conference Following Endorsements

Vows To Strengthen Unity

OW1110140391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO - Veteran conservative politician Kiichi Miyazawa, who was virtually assured

Friday of becoming Japan's next prime minister, vowed to do his utmost to strengthen unity among Liberal Democratic Party members through the party's presidential elections later this month.

Miyazawa, 72, made the remarks at a press conference held after the biggest and smallest factions within the ruling conservative party formally endorsed him for the October 27 party presidential election which will be called to pick a successor to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who is stepping down.

Friday's decision by the largest power bloc, founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and currently led by kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, assured Miyazawa of his election to the presidency of the LDP, a post which carries with it the prime ministership.

The LDP has been in power without interruption since 1955 and its president automatically becomes prime minister by virtue of the party's ample majority in the powerful House of Representatives.

"I am deeply thankful for the decisions of the two factions to support (me). I feel honored ... although I am very unworthy," Miyazawa said modestly.

"I will do my best to meet expectations, promote an election campaign that can be called a 'competition among gentlemen,' and make efforts to strengthen party unity," he said.

Miyazawa told an estimated 3,000 supporters at a Tokyo hotel before the press conference, "I will strive to better Japan and make the world more peaceful."

At the No. 1 faction's emergency general meeting Friday evening, Kanemaru told faction members, "after mulling this over one way and another, I have reached a conclusion that the Keisei-kai (Takeshita faction) unanimously supports Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa."

"I will call for your generous support (to Miyazawa) in the LDP presidential election. I'm happy if you approve Keisei-kai's support of Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa," he said.

Kanemaru's proposal was approved by applause.

Before coming to the decision, Kanemaru, Takeshita, and Ozawa huddled in a meeting from late Thursday night to early Friday morning to discuss their response to the presidential election.

The 31-member smallest faction led by former state minister Toshio Komoto, to which Prime Minister Kaifu belongs, joined the No. 1 faction in deciding to endorse Miyazawa after a meeting between Kanemaru and Komoto, faction sources said.

Miyazawa, and two other hopefuls, Michio Watanabe, 68, and Hiroshi Mituszuka, 64, both leaders of their own factions, have been lobbying the Takeshita faction to obtain support in the party leadership race.

The combined number of LDP Diet members of the three factions led by Miyazawa, Takeshita, and Komoto is 257, a comfortable majority among the party's 395 parliamentarians.

The LDP's 1.75 million rank-and-file members are eligible to cast their votes to choose 101 electoral college members, while the party diet members each have a single vote.

The winner must obtain a simple majority of 249 votes. In case none of the candidates wins a simple majority, a runoff between two top vote getters will be held among LDP Diet members only.

Miyazawa, leader of the third largest faction with 82 members, overwhelmingly outpaced Watanabe and Mitsuzuka as the most favored leadership candidate in a poll of rank-and-file LDP members, the major national daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Friday.

Miyazawa is expected to win the race without a runoff.

Asked for comment on the No. 1 faction's decision, Watanabe told reporters, "It cannot be helped. I will not be alternatively happy and miserable. I will fight fairly and squarely."

Mitsuzuka told Keiwa Okuda, a senior member of the Takeshita faction, that he would not withdraw his candidancy, faction sources said.

Mitsuzuka was quoted as saying he will fight the race fairly.

Both Miyazawa and Watanabe were implicated in the 1988 recruit influence-buying scandal. Miyazawa was forced to resign as finance minister in December 1988.

Kanemaru said he had intended to support Kaifu to stay in power after his current two-year term of office as LDP president expires at the end of October because public popularity for him was high.

The public support rate for the Kaifu cabinet marked 56.7 percent, according to a KYODO-news service poll released early October.

Kanemaru said he decided to withdraw his backing for Kaifu after the prime minister made an ambiguous remark that he had a "grave resolve" when a parliamentary committee killed the political reform bills on which he had staked his political life.

In the Japanese political world, a "grave resolve" for a government head means a determination to dissolve the lower house or an entire resignation of the cabinet.

But Kaifu was unable to do either.

Kanemaru said he and Takeshita had tried to persuade Ichiro Ozawa, 49, former LDP secretary general and an heir apparent of the No. 1 faction, to run for the party presidential race.

However, Ozawa refused to so do, saying he is still young and lacks experience, Kanemaru said.

The Takeshita faction abandoned its plan Wednesday to field its own candidate in the race and gave Kanemaru a free hand to decide which candidate it will support.

Kaifu, whose two-year term as LDP president expires October 30, said last week he would not seek another term after the reform bills debacle.

The LDP is scheduled to accept registration of candidancies October 19 for the presidential election.

After balloting October 27, the winner will be confirmed as party president at an extraordinary party convention October 28.

The new prime minister is expected to be named at an extraordinary Diet session November 5.

Explains Proposed Personnel Changes

OW1210122591 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Former Deputy Prime Minister Miyazawa, whose appointment as next Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] president has become certain, gave a press conference at Shizuoka City this afternoon. Speaking about the personnel changes to come after he is named president, he indicated he would implement this, taking into account the views of the Takeshita faction.

In the news conference, former Deputy Prime Minister Miyazawa spoke about the cooperative relationship with the Takeshita faction, the largest faction in the party, which decided to support Mr. Miyazawa. He said that he already had a chance to talk with deputy Takeshita faction head Ozawa on policies of each other's factions, and thus both sides have a very good understanding of the other's policies. Hence, he said, he thinks it will not be necessasry to conclude any particular policy agreement.

About possible personnel changes in the party and the cabinet, Mr. Miyazawa said the folowing:

[Begin Miyazawa recording] I am aware of my duties as party president and prime minister of the cabinet to secure strong leadership in the government and the party. Meanwhile, Keisekai [the Takeshita faction] is the group with the strongest power and number and has many capable people. I think naturally we have to take this into consideration. [end recording]

Having said this, Mr. Miyazawa, referring to the personnel reshuffle to take place after he is elected party president, indicated that he would pursue the matter, paying due regard to the views of the Takeshita faction.

At a local rally of his faction earlier in the day, Mr. Miyazawa also said that it is desirable that the LDP president be chosen through an open election, in which candidates have opportunities to explain their policies to the people of the nation and show which ones are best suited.

The fight should be carried out fairly, but once the election is over, party members must come together as one group and tackle issues facing us, he said. Thus he reaffirmed the thinking that the new party president should be elected through a formal election.

Stresses Formation of Cabinet

OW1210123391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Shizuoka, Oct. 12 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa, who is virtually assured of becoming Japan's next prime minister, said Saturday he will place greater importance in forming his cabinet to the party faction whose support is crucial to his efforts to take office.

"The Takeshita faction is the most powerful faction with the largest number of legislators, as well as able persons. I have to lay stress on this fact as a matter of course," Miyazawa said at a news conference in Shizuoka.

His comments came the day after he lined up overwhelming backing for his bid to become the prime minister succeeding Toshiki Kaifu from the faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Support from the Takeshita faction assures Miyazawa of enough votes to win the party's October 27 presidential election.

The LDP president automatically becomes prime minister because the party enjoys a comfortable majority in the powerful House of Representatives.

Miyazawa, who bested two competitors by securing support from the Takeshita faction, also said he will consider the faction's positions in forming policy.

"When I spoke with Mr. (Ichiro) Ozawa (acting chairman of the Takeshita faction), I understood what both factions have in mind," he said.

LDP factions usually have great influence in the selection of cabinet ministers and compete with each other to put as many faction members of their own into the cabinet.

A prime minister's faction tries to exert its strength by having several of its members appointed to the cabinet.

After the Takeshita faction led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru spent almost a week trying to persuade Ozawa to run for the party presidency and failed, faction leaders decided to back Miyazawa.

Miyazawa also hinted that he might name leaders of other factions to his cabinet, saying "I am considering soliciting collaboration to form a government capable of exerting the greatest power."

During the press conference, Miyazawa declined to comment on a decision to oust Mutsuki Kato, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, from the faction led by Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, another LDP presidential candidate.

"Let me withhold comment as I am not knowledgeable on the matter," he said.

Fielding a question on his planned foreign policy, he proposed that Japan and the United States consult with each other and announce to the world joint proposals to contribute to the welfare of the world.

His remarks reflected his earlier proposal that Japan and the U.S. should announce a "Japan-U.S. Pacific charter" to formulate a set of the two countries' common principles on foreign policy.

Miyazawa Expects 'Substantial' Aid to USSR

OW1410091991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Kyoto, Oct. 14 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa, who is virtually assured of succeeding outgoing Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, said Monday that Japan will have to provide substantial financial aid to the Soviet Union in the long run once a Group of Seven (G-7) pact with the Soviets goes into effect.

Endorsing the G-7 pact with the Soviet Union agreed in Bangkok at the weekend, Miyazawa said at a news conference that the agreement spelled out a final step toward moving to financially aid the troubled Soviet economy.

Once the G-7 industrialized countries and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on a blueprint for financial aid, Miyazawa said, "Japan would have to make substantial contributions in the long run."

One of three candidates in the October 27 election for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and thus the premiership, Miyazawa is well versed in economic and financial issues, having served as director general of the Economic Planning Agency and as finance minister during his long political career.

Miyazawa Seeks Expansion of Japanese Economy

OW1510052291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa, the most likely successor to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, on Tuesday called for stimulating the Japanese economy in a meeting with another factional leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Aides said Miyazawa told Toshio Komoto, leader of the party's smallest faction, that he will endeavor to carry out political reform and economic policies and measures to facilitate Japan's contributions to global peace.

The Komoto faction's 31 members, including Kaifu, have pledged to vote for the 72-year-old Miyazawa in the October 27 LDP presidential contest.

The aides said after the Miyazawa-Komoto meeting that Miyazawa, a former finance minister, expressed concern about a revenue shortfall.

Michio Watanabe, who is trailing Miyazawa in the preelection projections, said at an emergency general meeting of his faction members that he will make all-out efforts to win the race.

Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, a senior member of the Watanabe faction, urged Watanabe loyalists and followers to help their boss win the election with a "go-for-broke" spirit.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, another presidential candidate, tried to minimize the ill effects of the expulsion Monday of his rival Mutsuki Kato from his faction over policy differences, including his candidacy in the election, party insiders said.

In a separate development, the governing party decided at a high-level meeting to set the tenure of the incoming presidency until the end of September 1993 because in future the presidential elections will be held in September rather than October.

Kanemaru Faction Defends Selection of Miyazawa

OW1310092191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Shin Kanemaru, chairman of the largest faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), defended Sunday his faction's decision to back Kiichi Miyazawa to succeed Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

At a ceremony for building his new house in Yamanashi Prefecture, kingmaker Kanemaru indicated the No. 1 faction would not have withdrawn its support for Kaifu had he not threatened to take "drastic action" after his political reform bills were killed in the Diet.

LDP sources said drastic action by a Japanese premier in such circumstances mean the dissolution of a cabinet and possibly the calling of a general election.

"Public opinion was with the Kaifu cabinet," the 77-year-old Kanemaru bellowed. "Does democracy exist if we ignore a high popularity rate?"

Barring unpredictables, the 105-member faction's backing has virtually assured Miyazawa of winning the october 27 LDP presidential election and succeeding Kaifu as premier by virtue of the party's majority in the Diet.

Kanemaru acknowledged the 72-year-old Miyazawa was not his faction's original choice, but the power bloc had set aside personal feelings toward the No. 3 faction leader.

Meanwhile, another LDP presidential candidate Michio Watanabe, a former finance minister, warned the No. 1 faction not to intimidate its members.

"I want LDP legislators to vote in the presidential election based on their opinions and beliefs," Watanabe said on a commercial television program.

Gives Full Backing

OW1510092291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Shin Kanemaru, leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] largest power bloc, said Tuesday his faction will fully back Kiichi Miyazawa as Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's successor if he is willing to devote himself to the benefits of Japan and its people.

In a speech in Kyoto, Kanemaru said he made the final decision to endorse Miyazawa as his faction's choice Friday afternoon.

LDP sources said the largest faction within the LDP, with 105 members, were divided until the last minute over the Miyazawa selection, with some faction members favoring Michio Watanabe, a former finance minister.

But some LDP insiders insisted that the alleged factional rift was a ploy by Kanemaru, former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshite to kill a potential alliance of Miyazawa, Watanabe, and a third presidential candidate Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

The plot also meant to maximize the faction's influence over a Miyazawa cabinet, the insiders said.

Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister, pleaded at the Kyoto gathering to "fully understand" the smokescreened process of choosing the 72-year-old Miyazawa over Watanabe and Mitsuzuka.

Responding to the criticism against the Kaifu cabinet over Japan's contributions to the U.S.-led forces against Iraq in the Persian Gulf crisis and war, Kanemaru said the cabinet made 9 billion dollars in contributions and dispatched minesweepers to the gulf.

"I want to know if any of the LDP presidential candidates has the courage to take such action," the 77-year-old Kanemaru said.

He also said his faction, commonly known as the Takeshita faction—named after the ex-prime minister, was supporting Kaifu's reelection bid until he withdrew his threat to call a general election.

Kanemaru added that his faction wants to nominate one of its members to be finance minister.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto resigned Monday, taking responsibility for a series of financial scandals.

Meanwhile, Miyazawa, Kaifu's most likely successor, called for stimulating the Japanese economy in a meeting with Toshio Komoto, leader of the party's smallest faction.

The 31-member faction has declared its support for Miyazawa. Kaifu is one of its members.

Watanabe, a former finance minister, has proposed spending 1 trillion yen in public works to keep the Japanese economic machine going.

His mentor, former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, urged Watanabe loyalists and followers to help their boss win the October 27 election with a "go-for-broke" spirit.

Takeshita, Ozawa Vow Support for Miyazawa

OW1410132991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa received renewed support Monday from two of the most influential Japanese legislators for his candidacy to succeed outgoing Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Miyazawa met separately with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Ichiro Ozawa, a former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, to thank them for their endorsement of his bid in the LDP presidential election on October 27, party sources said.

"The Takeshita faction will do its best to help you win the election," Ozawa said, referring to the 105-member faction's decision last week to back the Miyazawa candidacy.

Created by Takeshita, the Takeshita faction is the largest inside the LDP and Ozawa is one of its leaders, along with Takeshita and behind-the-scenes strategist Shin Kanemaru.

A party source quoted Takeshita as telling Miyazawa, "financial aid to the Soviet Union will be a very big issue for Japan."

Takeshita, a former finance minister, made the remarks in the meeting at a Tokyo hotel shortly after Miyazawa predicted at a news conference in Kyoto that Japan may have to extend substantial financial assistance to the Soviet Union once a Group of Seven (G-7) agreement with Moscow takes effect.

Takeshita faction sources said the 77-year-old Kanemaru called in senior faction members to urge them to step up efforts to ensure Miyazawa's victory in the October 27 race.

Among the members who visited the faction boss was Ryutaro Hashimoto, who resigned as finance minister Monday morning after attending international monetary talks in Bangkok.

Hashimoto stepped down to take the blame for Japan's stock and financial services scandals. "Be repentant and look after young members," Kanemaru advised Hashimoto, according to a Takeshita faction source.

Meanwhile, the party's No. 2 faction with 89 members was on the brink of splitting into two groups after expelling Mutsuki Kato, currently chairman of the governing party's Policy Affairs Research Council.

Faction boss Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said at an emergency general meeting that Kato was persona non grata in the faction for his alleged defiance of the faction's policies, including Mitsuzuka's candidacy in the presidential race.

Mitsuzuka followers blocked Kato from attending the meeting, urging him to leave. Kato reluctantly left after declaring, "I am the leader of the Seiwa-kai," the official name of the Mitsuzuka faction set up by former Prime Minsiter Takeo Fukuda and succeeded later by the late Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

A third presidential contender, Michio Watanabe, focused his criticism on Miyazawa, accusing him of making an "empty promise" to map out political reform within a year.

Campaigning in Utsunomiya in his native Tochigi Prefecture, Watanabe called for a national debate on revising the postwar Japanese Constitution which bans the use of force to settle international disputes.

A former finance minister and chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, Watanabe favors a revision of the constitution to facilitate the dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Forces personnel and civilians in United Nations and multinational peacekeeping forces.

Watanabe, vowing to conduct an aggressive presidential campaign as an underdog, scored a small but significant point when House of Councillors member Hiroshi Okada, a Miyazawa loyalist, promised at the Utsunomiya gathering to vote for Watanabe.

A former chairman of a veterans group, Okada is also a Tochigi native and supports the Watanabe faction's plans to field Koichi Fujie, the veterans group chairman, in the House of Councillors' election next year, political sources said.

LDP Faction Expels Policy Affairs Chief Kato

OW1410062591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] No. 2 faction officially expelled the chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council on Monday shortly before Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's potential successor begins preparatory talks with kingmakers on a new Japanese cabinet.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, head of the 89-member LDP faction, said at an emergency factional meeting that his faction is expelling Mutsuki Kato for his lack of allegiance to him and the faction he inherited from the late Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

An angry Kato tried to push into the meeting at a Tokyo hotel but Mitsuzuka followers blocked him, pleading him to leave.

"I contributed most to the Seiwa-kai faction created by Chairman Abe," Kato said before reluctantly leaving the hotel.

After the scuffle, Mitsuzuka, one of three candidates in the October 27 LDP presidential election, said at the meeting that the faction no longer tolerates Kato's repeated defiance of the faction's policies, including Mitsuzuka's candidacy.

Several Kato followers protested the decision to expel their boss from the faction, but Mitsuzuka said "the decision was mine. If anyone is not happy, come to my office."

Political analysts said the episode represented yet another strong indication that the Mitsuzuka faction is on the verge of breaking into two groups.

Mitsuzuka supporters, however, contend only a few LDP legislators will follow Kato's footsteps even if he decides to form his own faction.

The confusion within the Mitsuzuka faction was in sharp contrast to the serenity surrounding the third-largest faction, led by former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa who has now the best chance to replace Kaifu.

Miyazawa will meet separately with two senior members of the party's largest faction shortly—former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa.

At meetings in a Tokyo hotel, LDP sources said, Miyazawa will thank them for their support for his candidacy and explain his views on the line-up of his cabinet and key members of the LDP hierarchy.

The largest LDP faction, with 105 members, tried unsuccessfully to put Ozawa on the ballot sheet, but Ozawa, citing health problems, declined despite repeated proddings from his mentor Shin Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister who controls the faction.

Further on Kato's Removal

OW1210142391 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] The Mitsuzuka Faction of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] this evening decided to remove from the faction Mr. Kato, a senior faction member and LDP Political Research Council chairman, who has taken an independent position by not following the faction's policy regarding the party's presidential election.

In a recent press conference, Mr. Kato said that he will take an independent stance and align himself with the Takeshita faction in the presidential election, thus making it clear that he will not support Mr. Mitsuzuka, the faction head, who has announced his intention to run in the election. He has also been making a move to form a policy group separate from the Mitsuzuka faction, and there have been voices rising within the faction that some kind of line needs to be drawn on this matter.

Mr. Mitsuzuka and other senior members of the faction met with Mr. Kato today, asked him about his remarks at the press conference, and discussed what the faction should do about it.

In the meeting, Mr. Mitsuzuka informed Mr. Kato of the policy to remove him from the faction, saying that Mr. Kato can act on his own from now on. He said this reflects the faction's will and his own judgement.

Mr. Kato reacted strongly to this, saying that he could not accept the action of removal. Nonetheless, Mr. Mori, deputy chairman of the faction, and other faction leaders later met and reconfirmed the decision concerning his removal.

In a meeting with Mr. Mitsuzuka and other faction members, former Transport Minister Mr. Ishihara, who has allied himself with Mr. Kato, said that the removal of Mr. Kato should be rescinded. Mr. Ishihara, however, revealed that he had no intention of leaving the faction.

[Begin recording] [Mitsuzuka] I said to Mr. Kato—let us leave one another. Both of us will continue to live with our own political convictions. Please go your way with your political convictions. That will be to the benefit of both of us. I said so, asking for his understanding. So things are fixed, and the strife ends. That is what I think.

[Unidentified reporter] One week remains before the announcement of the presidential election.

[Mitsuzuka] I will be steady in continuing to solicit the support of party members—resorting to ways easy to understand.

[Kato] While with the faction, I have had the pleasure of having been taught by Mr. Kishi, Mr. Fukuda, and Mr. Abe. I have done my best to inaugurate and then expand the Seiwakai [the Mitsuzuka faction]. I cannot accept such a proposal.

[Reporter] What do you intend to do regarding the presidential election?

[Kato] Colleages of mine have given me various advice so far. I would like to consult with them on various things, including what we should do. [end recording]

LDP Factions Agree on Holding Party Election

OW1310055291 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] In an NHK panel discussion broadcast today, the secretaries general of the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] five factions agreed that voting for the party's presidential election, including voting for local party members, should by all means be held as scheduled. They also agreed that a negotiated election should be avoided.

The secretaries general of the five LDP factions took part in the panel discussion.

Of the aspirants contemplating on running in the presidential election, former Deputy Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is assured of inauguration as the new party president because he has obtained the endorsement of the Takeshita and Komoto factions. Akira Ono, secretary general of the Mitsuzuka faction, and Toshio Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Watanabe faction, said that their factions want to use their policies to compete against each other in the election fairly and squarely. They stressed that both Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Michio Watanabe intend to run in the presidential election to the very end without withdrawing their candidacy in the middle of the election.

The secretaries general of the Takeshita and Komoto factions, Keiwa Okuda and Tetsuo Kondo, agreed that the forthcoming presidential election should be held as scheduled and that a negotiated selection should be avoided. They said that voting for the party president in a fair manner will lead to political reform.

Meanwhile, Fumio Abe, secretary general of the Miyazawa faction, said that his faction will have to coordinate its policies thoroughly with the Takeshita faction in case a Miyazawa cabinet is inaugurated. He said that the Miyazawa faction will probably run into many instances in which it must seek guidance from the Takeshita faction on matters of personnel. He thus indicated that the Miyazawa faction will proceed to formulate its policy and personnel plans, taking the Takeshita faction's wishes into consideration.

North Korea

Kim Il-song Concludes PRC Visit, Returns Home

Receives Zhou Enlai Film

SK1310085691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Yangzhou October 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to China was presented with the Chinese feature film "Zhou Enlai" Friday [11 October] by Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China.

The gift was conveyed to an official concerned.

Visits Yangzhou Textile Plant

SK1110144491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, inspected Yizheng Chemical Fiber Industrial Company in Yangzhou on 11 October in the afternoon.

Inspecting the enterprise with him were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC; and Comrade Kang Sok- chu, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister; and others.

Also accompanying him were Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Shen Daren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee; Comrade Chen Hanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee and governor of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government; Comrade Xu Dunxin, vice foreign minister; and Comrade Zheng Yi, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The enterprise workers were very emotional and joyful in greeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Festive decorations were all over the place.

Employees, youth, and students holding flags of the two countries, flower bouquets, and flowery ribbons stood in rows at the entrance of the enterprise, where tricolored flags were vigorously fluttering.

When the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jiang Zemin arrived, cheers greeted them and cries of: We warmly welcome President Kim Il-song; Welcome, welcome, and passionate welcome. Waves of flowers began to stir.

Responsible functionaries of the enterprise greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After hearing a history of the enterprise from the general manager, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song looked around at the production processes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the enterprise's working class on their successes in socialist construction under the CPC leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its heart.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in Yangzhou City today to an enthusiastic welcome from the working people from all walks of life, who lined the long streets from the Yizheng Chemical Fiber Industrial Company to Yangzhou City.

The streets stretching from the entrance of the city to the hotel were full, like a mountain and sea of human beings, with tens of thousands of working people from all walks of life, youth, and students in their gorgeous holiday costume.

When the car in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jiang Zemin were riding arrived at the hotel, a large crowd enthusiastically welcomed the great leader, with thunderous shouts and cheers: We warmly welcome President Kim Il-song, Welcome, welcome, and passionate welcome. They waved flags of the two countries and flowers.

Children presented fragrant bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the hotel the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted by the responsible functionaries of the party and the power organs of Yangzhou City, including Comrade (Jiang Yingrong), secretary of the Yangzhou city party Committee; and Comrade Li Bingcai, acting mayor of the Yangzhou City People's Government. They warmly welcomed his visit to Yangzhou City.

Visits Lake, Temples in Yangzhou

SK1210125691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Shouxi Lake and cultural relics in the city of Yangzhou.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, inspected Shouxi Lake and cultural relics in the city of Yangzhou on the morning of 12 October along with Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Visiting Shouxi Lake and cultural relics with him were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Yong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC; Comrade Kang Sok-chu, alternative member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister; and other entourage members.

Also accompanying President Kim Il-song were Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wen Jiabao, alternative member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Shen Daren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee; Comrade Chen Hanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee and governor of the Jiangsu provincial people's government; Comrade Xu Dunxin, vice foreign minister; Comrade Zheng Yi, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; Comrade (Jiang Yongyong), secretary of the Yangzhou municipal party; and Comrade (Li Yongze), acting major of the Yangzhou municipal people's government.

Today the city of Yangzhou, an historic and cultural city, was filled with great emotion and joy in greeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The feeling of revolutionary friendship and unity toward our people that was firmly forged in the single road toward socialism spread rapidly in the city. Red flags, multicolored flags, and strings of flags were flying in the street. The masses from all social strata, youth, and students warmly hailed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was visiting the city of Yangzhou with the feeling of our people's deep friendship toward the Chinese people.

While warmly receiving the citizens' welcome, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured Shouxi lake, a Chinese scenic spot located on the outskirts of the city of Yangzhou.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who passed through the masses who enthusiastically welcomed him by waving the two countries' flags and bunches of flowers, boarded the decorated sightseeing boat.

When the boat carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jiang Zemin appeared at the lake, a great many people raised cheers "warm welcome to President Kim Il-song!" and "how are you, President Kim Il-song." They warmly welcomed the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers of the people and mounted Xichun-tai to command a view of the beautiful scenery of the lake.

At Xichun-tai, lovely children saluted President Kim Il-song, wishing him a long life and playng the quzheng, a national musical instrument of China, for him.

Afterward, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Daming Temple and Shigong Temple, which was built in tribute to the exploits of Shi Kefa, a patriotic general of the Ming Dynasty, in Yangzhou. After his visit to them, the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song wrote at Shigong Temple the following: "The patriotic spirit of General Shi Kefa will shine a long time! Kim Il-song. 12 October 1991."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jiang Zemin posed for an anniversary picture in commemoration of their visit to Yangzhou.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song emerged from Shiyong Temple's entrance after his inspection there, a great many working people from all social strata, youth, and students who stood in line near him on the street and cried: "We warmly welcome President Kim Il-song; welcome, welcome, and enthusiastic welcome." They enthusiastically welcomed him.

Watches Performance in Yangzhou

SK1210150091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1400 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Artists in Yangzhou City gave a general performance in welcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his visit to Yangzhou City.

In welcome of the Yangzhou visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, the Yangzhou municipal people's government held an artists' general performance on the evening of 12 October.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song watched the performance with Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Yong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC; Comrade Kang Sok-chu, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister; and other entourage members watched the performance.

Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Shen Daren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee; Comrade Chen Hanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee and governor of the Jiangsu provincial people's government; Comrade Xu Dunxin, vice foreign minister; Comrade Shi Xiyu, vice minister of Ministry of Railways; Comrade Zheng

Yi, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; Comrade (Jiang Yongyong), secretary of the Yangzhou municipal party; Comrade (Li Yongzhe), acting mayor of the Yangzhou municipal people's government; and responsible functionaries of the party and government bodies all watched the performance.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with Comrade Jiang Zemin appeared at their seats, all the people there wholeheartedly greeted them with enthusiastic applause.

An artist gave the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a fragrant bouquet.

The dances, "Children's Celebrations"; the flute solo, "New Songs for Peasants"; the male quartet song, "I Like My Fatherland the Most"; the female solo, "Doraji," which are Korean songs; and other kinds of songs were performed onstage.

After the performance was finished, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave bouquets to artists in celebration of their performance.

Attends Banquet in Yangzhou

SK1210143191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] The Yangzhou municipal party committee and the Yangzhou municipal people's government held a banquet to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his visit to Yangzhou City.

In welcome of the Yangzhou visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, the Jiangsu Province Yangzhou Municipal CPC Committee and Yangzhou municipal people's government held a banquet at (Soun) Guest House on the evening of 12 October.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was invited to the banquet.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the banquet with Comrade Jiang Zemin, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, all participants wholeheartedly greeted them with enthusiastic applause.

Invited there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Yong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC; Comrade Kang Sok-chu, alternative member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister; and other entourage members.

The banquet was participated in by Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Shen Daren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee; Comrade Chen Hanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee and governor of the Jiangsu provincial people's government; Comrade Xu Dunxin, vice foreign minister; Comrade Shi Xiyu, vice minister of Ministry of Railways; Comrade Zheng Yi, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; Comrade (Jiang Yongyong), secretary of the Yangzhou municipal party; and Comrade (Li Yongzhe), acting mayor of the Yangzhou municipal people's government; and responsible functionaries of the party and government bodies.

The banquet was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Attends Jiang Zemin-Hosted Luncheon

SK1310084591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0604 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin hosted a luncheon in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, hosted a luncheon today at Yangzhou Hotel in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was invited to the luncheon. Invited were Comrade Yi Chong- ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier; Comrade Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC; Comrade Kang Sok-chu, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister; and other entourage members.

Also participating in the luncheon were Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Shen Daren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party; Comrade Chen Hanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party and governor of the Jiangsu provincial people's government; Comrade Xu Dunxin, vice foreign minister; Comrade Shi Xiyu, vice minister of Ministry of Railways; Comrade Zheng Yi, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; Comrade (Jiang Yongyong), secretary of the Yangzhu municipal party; and Comrade (Li Yongzhe), acting mayor of the Yangzhou municipal people's government.

The luncheon was held in an atmosphere of overflowing friendship and in which peace and happiness were prevailing.

Inspects Yangzhou Irrigation Project

SK1310081591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has inspected the (Jiangto) irrigation project in the city of Yangzhou.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, inspected the (Jiangto) irrigation project, located in east Yangzhou, on the morning of 13 October along with Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Accompanying him were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC; Comrade Kang Sok-chu, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister; and other entourage members. Also accompanying him were Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wen Jiabao, alternative member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Shen Daren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party; Comrade Chen Hanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party and governor of the Jiangsu provincial people's government; Comrade Xu Dunxin, vice foreign minister; Comrade Zheng Yi, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; Comrade (Jiang Yongyong), secretary of the Yangzhou municipal party; and Comrade (Li Yongzhe), acting mayor of the Yangzhou municipal people's government.

The city of Yangzhou was warmly filled with a feeling of Korean- Chinese friendship. This city was also filled with great emotion and joy this day. Tens of thousands of people warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, standing along the road from his residence to the (Jiangto) irrigation project and expressing boundless respect and reverence for him.

Reponsible functionaries and workers of the construction site warmly hailed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. After hearing the explanation about the construction of the (Jiangto) irrigation project and the [word indistinct] of the irrigation facilities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured the project.

The (Jiangto) irrigation project will provide irrigation water to the vast farmland in Jiangsu's north area. In addition, this project will play a key role in keeping the farmland from flooding.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the Chinese people on their success in the nature-remaking projects under the leadership of the CPC.

After his inspection there, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wrote at the irrigation project the following: "Flood control and water conservancy is the universal foundation. [word indistinct] and damming against torrential floods by properly carrying out the work of flood control is the demonstration of the great might of the people acquired under the Communist Party's leadership. This is also a great victory of socialism. Kim Il-song. 13 October 1991."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left the site after receiving the masses' enthusiastic send-off.

Concludes Visit; Departs Nanjing

SK1410523391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, left Nanjing concluding the visit to the PRC.

Guiding officials of the Chinese party and state, including Comrade Jiang Zemin, and citizens of Nanjing gave him a hearty send-off.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on 13 October left Nanjing after successfully concluding the visit.

The masses from all social strata in Nanjing and Yangzhou on that day gave a hearty send-off to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people who is returning after having decorated another brilliant chapter in the annals of the great DPRK-China friendship.

Hundreds of thousands of workers from all walks of life, youths and students turned out along several hundred-ri long streets from Yangzhou to Nanjing, forming a long line.

Red flags and small flags attached to strings were flying from flag poles and above the streets in Yangzhou and Nanjing as well as at the Nanjing railroad station as if to symbolize the DPRK-China friendship which was forged with blood through the struggle to realize common goals and ideals. This friendship has been strengthened amid various trials.

The compound and plaza of Nanjing railway station were crowded by workers, youths and students who came with the two country's flags. They also had bouquets, flower fans, colored ribbons and balloons, and the masses were dancing to the songs of our country.

Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Shen Daren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial party; Comrade Chen Hanyou, governor of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government; Comrade Gu Hui, commander of the Nanjing Military Region of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]; Comrade Shi Yuxia, political commissar of the PLA Nanjing Military Region; Comrade Gu Hao, secretary of the Nanjing municipal party; Comrade Wang Rongbing, mayor of the Nanjing People's Government and other responsible functionaries from the party, government organizations and military in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City, came out to the railroad station to bid farewell to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Also on hand at the station were our country's students and trainees studying in Nanjing.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the railroad station amid a warm farewell bid by tens of thousands of citizens of Nanjing who came out and lined the streets, thunderous shouts of "We bid warm farewell to President Kim Il-song!" "Farewell, farewell and warm farewell!" resounded. Splendid flower decorations at the station compound and plaza were moved up and down to give the effect of waves from the sea.

The masses bidding farewell waved flags and bouquets. They had an overflowing sense of respect and admiration and cheered. They warmly congratulated the successful historic visit to China of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly embraced Comrade Jiang Zemin and exchanged farewell greetings with guiding officials of the Chinese party and state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song waved to the masses who were giving him enthusiastic cheers amid an atmosphere overflowing with the sense of friendship between the two peoples of the DPRK and China. He then boarded the train.

The train departed Nanjing amid a warm farewell bid by the masses.

Stops Over in Dandong

SK1510122391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, passed through Dandong, a border city of China.

On the morning of 15 October, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, passed through Dandong on his return home after ending his successful visit to the PRC.

The workers, youth, and students of Dandong warmly bid farewell to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who was returning home after ending his successful visit.

Crowds of people wearing festive clothes were at Dandong railway station with bunches of flowers, flowered fans, and colored ribbons in their hands.

The national flags of the two countries of the DPRK and China were fluttering, and a placard with the words, "We warmly congratulate President Kim Il-song's successful visit to China!" appeared on a wall at the station.

When the train entered Dandong station, crowds greeted him with enthusiastic shouts of, "We warmly congratulate President Kim Il- song!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stepped down from the train and acknowledged the cheering crowds.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met by Comrade Quan Shuren, secretary of the CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee; Comrade Yue Qifeng, governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government; Comrade (Liu Zongcheng), commander of the Shenyang Command of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]; Comrade Wang Wenqian, party committee secretary of Dandong City; Comrade Xu Wencai, secretary general of the CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee; Comrade Cui Yukun, secretary general of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government; Comrade Guo Tingbiao, mayor of Dandong City People's Government; and Comrade (Liu Huiyong), commander of the Dandong Command of the PLA.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a bouquet of fragrant flowers from a child.

After resting at the station lounge, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song bid farewell to Comrade Zhu

Liang, member and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Xu Dunxin, vice minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Shi Xiyu, vice minister of railways; Comrade Zheng Yi, the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and party and governing organs of Liaoning Province and Dandong City, and responsible functionaries of the Army, who had accompanied him from Nanjing to Dandong to see him off.

When the train began to move, cheers of "Farewell, farewell, warm farewell!" and "We warmly bid farewell to President Kim Il-song!" once again resounded and waves of flowers rolled at the station.

Crowds of people warmly bid farewell with high esteem and endless admiration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who visited the PRC and made great contributions in solidifying and developing into a new higher stage the invincible militant and friendly solidity between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of the DPRK and China.

Returns to Pyongyang

SK1510081491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, has returned to the fatherland after successfully ending his visit to the PRC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, returned to the fatherland today by train after successfully ending his visit to the PRC.

Those who returned along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC; and Comrade Kang Sok-chu, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister.

The recent visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event that demonstrated the invincibility of traditional Korean-Chinese friendship forged in blood and tested in the trials of history and that strengthened and developed revolutionary friendship and unity formed along the single socialist road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who earlier formed deep friendly relations with the Chinese leaders and who provided the tradition of Korean-Chinese friendship, visited the amiable and close neighbor again, further consolidated and developed friendship and unity between the two parties, countries, and people of Korea and China during the meetings, talks, and conversations with China's leading party and state officials, and opened a noteworthy chapter on the annals of Korean-Chinese friendship.

All the people of the entire country who received the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, returning after successfully ending a historic visit to China, were filled with boundless joy, and Pyongyang City, the revolutionary capital, was filled with an atmosphere of welcome.

The flags of Korea and China were flying at the Pyongyang Station.

To receive the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yon Hyong-muk, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Choe Kwang and Kye Ung-tae, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Tae-pok, Choe Yong-nim, Hong Song-nam, Hong Si-hak, Kim Chol-man, Kim Pok-sin and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, Yun Ki-pok and Hwang Chang-yop, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Chang-chu, Kim Tal-hyon and Chang Chol, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee; members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee in Pyongyang; department directors of the party Central Committees; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries from central organizations and workers organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army [KPA] and responsible functionaries in the areas of science, education, culture, art, public health, publishing, and press, appeared on the platform of the railroad station.

(Zhang Zhengzai), charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC to our country and members of the embassy also appeared on the station platform.

At 1500, the train with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song aboard entered the station. Amid the resounding welcoming music, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song got off the train.

Children presented a bouquet to the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings with guiding cadre officials from the party and the state who came to receive him.

A member of the PRC Embassy in our country presented a bouquet to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Representatives of KPA soldiers and of meritorious men presented a bouquet to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and extended sincere greetings to him after his successful visit to China.

The great leader comrade got into the car amid the resounding welcoming music and thunderous applause and headed for downtwon where hundreds of thousands of welcoming masses came out.

Sends Thank-You Message

SK1510101891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Thank-you message by DPRK President Kim Il-song to party and state leaders of the PRC on 15 October—read by announcer]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a thank-you message to the party and state leaders of the PRC.

On 15 October, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, sent a thank-you message to the party and state leaders of the PRC on the occasion of his successful visit to the PRC.

The thank-you message is as follows:

Beijing.

To Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC:

We successfully ended our visit to China, a country which is our most friendly comrade-in-arms, and are leaving your country with a very happy feeling.

During our stay in your country, the party comrades and state leading cadres of China and the fraternal Chinese people enthusiastically welcomed us wherever we went. They received us warmly and actively supported our people's struggle for the socialist construction and reunification of the fatherland.

With special affection and comradely friendship, I once again express deep gratitude to you both and to the Chinese party, government, and people for being sincere to us in every way and for conveying firm solidarity in our people's just cause.

Through this visit we were deeply moved and received great encouragement when we saw that China's revolution was being succeeded in a promising way by the leaders of China's new era. This revolution was successfully pioneered and developed by Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping. We were also deeply moved when we saw China's energetic appearance in achieving new development and prosperity according to the CPC line, which is to construct a modernized socialism possessing Chinese characteristics.

The sincere and comradely talks with the comrades of the leading cadres and emotional meetings with a large number of Chinese people during the visit, once again vigorously demonstrated the solidity and invincibility of friendship between the DPRK and China and the indomitable faith and will by the party and people of our two countries regarding the socialist cause.

I am very satisfied with the fact that our visit to China was a success and that magnificent results were achieved.

Through this opportunity, I truly hope that the fraternal Chinese people can bring about new results in the struggle to realize the second stage of the grand strategic goal to construct a modernized socialism under the leadership of the CPC which is centered around Comrade Jiang Zemin.

The friendship between the DPRK and China, which was forged by blood in the struggle opposing the common enemies in the past and which overcame all kinds of historical trials, will further beautifully bloom amid the joint struggle to advocate, adhere to, and develop socialism in the future.

While paying the most lofty respect to the esteemed Comrade Jiang Zemin and Comrade Yang Shangkun, I send warm comradely greetings.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK
15 October 1991

Kim Il-song Reportedly Failed To Get PRC Aid

OW1410090591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 14 KYODO—North Korean President Kim Il-song concluded a 10-day visit to China on Sunday in Nanjing with affirmations of friendship from Chinese leaders but without the economic aid needed by his struggling nation, Japanese sources said.

Kim was seen off for Pyongyang on Sunday evening by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, the XINHUA news agency reported.

Kim's schedule for the 10-day official tour had never been revealed and speculation remains on the subject matter of his talks with the Chinese.

Jiang last week told Koshiro Ishida, secretary general of Japan's opposition Komeito Party, of his October 8 meeting with Kim, saying, "There are strong bonds (between North Korea and China), but we are not allies."

Japanese sources suggested China is trying to dilute the image that the communist neighbors are embattled in the wake of the demise of Soviet communism and other international upheavals.

In his meeting with Chinese leaders, Kim may have hoped for some kind of economic aid but was left instead with suggestions and advice on economic development, the sources said.

Chinese Premier Li Peng apparently urged Kim in their meeting to introduce reforms and liberalization to the North Korean economy, which has been dealt a serious blow by the evaporation of aid from Moscow.

Chinese leaders also likely urged North Korea to sign the international nuclear inspection accord since the dispute over Pyongyang's nuclear facilities are likely to come into focus in November with a scheduled visit to South Korea by U.S. President George Bush, the sources said.

On Monday, the REMIN RIBAO reported "The main objectives of President Kim's visit this time deepened the traditional friendship of both communist parties and both nations."

Deng Xiaoping-Kim Il-song Meeting Unconfirmed

OW1210012591 Tokyo KYODO in English
1324 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 11 KYODO—North Korean President Kim Il-song has met retired Chinese powerbroker Deng Xiaoping during his current visit to China, a western source in Beijing said Friday.

Contents of the meeting were not revealed but the same source suggested Kim and Deng probably discussed the future of North Korea- China economic cooperation.

Chinese authorities declined to confirm the meeting but noted obliquely that since 1949 Kim has made 39 visits to China and in his special relation with Beijing has met each time with top Chinese leaders.

Political analysts here reason that Kim and Deng, two of the few remaining communist leaders in the world, likely exchanged opinions on the international situation and the demise of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union.

Kim, who arrived in Beijing by special train October 4, has spent his first week in meetings with President Yang Shangkun, Communist Party Secretary General Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, and other Chinese leaders.

Kim has been sightseeing in the mountains of Shangdong Province since leaving the Chinese capital for the south and met Jiang again in Nanjing. On Friday, Kim was in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province.

According to diplomatic sources, Deng is vacationing outside of Shanghai, raising the likelihood that Kim and Jiang met the 87-year- old Chinese leader at a location near Shanghai during the southern journey.

PRC Paper Cited on Sino-Korean Friendship

SK1510113691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1029 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing October 14 (KCNA)—Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY October 14 published an article titled "Sino-Korean Friendship Remains Steadfast Historically".

Pointing out that President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China was mainly aimed at further consolidating the traditional friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea, the paper said:

General Secretary Jiang Zemin and President Kim Il-song had talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, exchanged views on the bilateral relations and other matters of common concern and deepened mutual understanding.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the ever-developing relations between China and Korea and manifested the resolution to make all efforts to further consolidate and develop the traditional friendship.

The paper further said:

Sino-Korean friendship has long strengthened steadily. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed soundly and stably in politics, economy, culture, science and technology, travels and all other fields.

Sino-Korean friendship provided and cultivated by President Kim Il-song together with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries of China struck roots deep in the hearts of the two peoples and has been consolidated with the passage of time.

The Chinese people set great store by close friendship between China and Korea.

With President Kim Il-song's visit to China coming to end successfully, we are convinced that no matter how the international situation may change, Sino-Korean friendship that has withstood trials of history will surely be handed down from generation to generation and remain shining forever.

PRC Navy Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK1410220591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1536 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A Navy delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Vice-Admiral Zhang Lianzhong, commander of the Navy, arrived in Pyongyang today by air.

The delegation was met at the airport by senior Vice-Admiral Kim Il-chol and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Chiang Zhengcai and Military Attache Yin Guangtao of the Chinese Embassy here.

The naval command gave a banquet in honour of the delegation in the evening.

U.S. Military Exercises on 8, 11 Oct Reported

SK1310110591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors Friday committed provocative joint aerial combined exercises simulating a northward invasion in the sky above South Korea, according to military sources.

Mobilized in the joint war exercises which simultaneously started throughout South Korea from October 8 were formations of nuclear- capable fighter-bombers, refuelling tankers, commanding and observation planes deployed in the U.S. Pacific Air Force bases, formations of assault planes, pursuit-assault planes and VTOL [vertical takeoff and landing] assault planes of the U.S. Pacific Marine Corps, fighter-bombers, assault, observation and transport planes, and reconnaissance planes of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the puppet air force, more than 1,800 in all.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, staged a ground and aerial war exercise getting on our nerve with the mobilisation of all kinds of gun groups and formations of aeroplanes in Paju and Yonchon Counties, Kyonggi Province, and Cholwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, which are close to the Military Demarcation Line.

End to U.S. 'Nuclear Blackmail' Policy Urged

SK1210121391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 12 Oct 91

["U.S. Policy of Nuclear Blackmail Must Be Renounced Promptly"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must discard the worn-out thinking-pattern and renounce at once the policy of nuclear blackmail against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The United States, with the design for world supremacy, is concentrating efforts on making a breakthrough for a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and intensifying the aggressive and belligerent moves as never before, the article says, and continues:

South Korea is the biggest nuclear forward base in Asia. More than half of the U.S. nuclear weapons in Asia are massed there.

The United States has staged frantic nuclear war exercises almost every day in the sky and on the sea and ground with the mobilization of its troops and the South Korean puppet army.

It is an ill-boding move that the U.S. rulers are clamouring about the "crisis" of the Korean peninsula, saying that the Korean peninsula is the "most dangerous region of the world fraught with the possibility of a dispute" following the Persian Gulf war, and the South Korean puppets have let loose bellicose outbursts threatening to make a forestalling attack on the North.

They have kicked up a hysteric anti-DPRK smear campaign, claiming an inspection of non-existing "nuclear facilities" in the North. It is also part of their nuclear war provocation moves.

If another war against the North is unleashed by the U.S. imperialists on the Korean peninsula, the people of Asia and the rest of the world, let alone the Korean nation, will never escape from nuclear disaster.

In order to remove the nuclear threat from the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to immediately get all the U.S. nuclear weapons out of South Korea and turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The United States must discard the worn-out thinking-pattern, reexamine and correct its wrong policy towards Korea, withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the world people and join in denuclearizing the Korean peninsula.

Kim Il-song, Cuba's Castro Exchange Greetings

Message From Fidel Castro

SK1310083191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the DPRK's admission to the United Nations.

He said in the message:

The North and the South of Korea separately joined the world supreme body under the complicated international situation in which special conditions that keep the peninsula divided are still remaining unfortunately.

Cuba joins the whole of mankind and international public opinion in hoping that the entry of the North and the South of Korea into the U.N. will make a substantial contribution to the reunification of the Korean nation.

In the future, too, Cuba will continue to extend traditional solidarity and positive support to the Korean people in their unremitting struggle to realize their ardent desire for national reunification.

Message to Castro

SK1510110791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz upon his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The message says:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire party members and on my own, extend the warmest congratulations to you upon your reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Your reelection is a manifestation of high respect and deep trust of your entire party members and people in you who have performed great feats for the party and the revolution, for the country and the people.

The fourth congress of your party strikingly demonstrated the steadfast revolutionary faith and will of the members of the Communist Party and people of Cuba to continue to dynamically advance along the road of socialism, decisively smashing the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves, closely rallied around the party Central Committee headed by you.

I am convinced that the fraternal Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by you, will successfully carry out the socialist construction programme put forward by the fourth congress of your party by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in conformity with the requirements of the "special period of peace time".

The Workers' Party and people of Korea will as ever further strengthen the militant friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Cuban Party and people on the basis of the revolutionary principles and comradely obligations and fight, firmly joining hands with them, on the road of common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism.

I sincerely wish you new success in your responsible work to strengthen and develop the Communist Party of Cuba and push ahead with the Cuban people's cause of socialism and, at the same time, wish you good health.

North-South Contact Held at Panmunjom

SK1410093491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0900 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] A contact between the responsible liaison officers of the North and the South for the North-South high level talks was held in Panmunjom at 1000 today. At the contact the two sides discussed a series of working issues, including the itinerary for the fourth round of North-South high level talks.

The two sides agreed to hold the next contact between their responsible liaison officers at 1000 on 17 October.

South Korea

Anniversary of ROK-Soviet Ties Marked in Moscow

SK1510071591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—A exhibition of photographs of South Korea opened Tuesday in the Palace of Youth in Moscow as part of celebrations for the first anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Korea.

The exhibition, the first of its kind, is designed to give the Soviet people a better understanding of Korea.

The two nations normalized diplomatic relations Sept. 30 last year after decades of animosity.

The 160 photographs covering Korean history, culture and economy will be on diplay until Nov. 15 along with films on Korean culture and the history of Korea-Soviet relations.

Korean Vice Information Minister Yi Kyong-sik, Korean Ambassador to Moscow Kong No-myong and about 100 dignitories from the Soviet Government, cultural, civic and press circles attended a tape- cutting ceremony.

Soviet Envoy Praises USSR-ROK Relations

SK1510040291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok is expected to visit the Soviet Union late this year or early next year for discussions on bilateral relations, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Oleg Sokolov said Tuesday.

The Korean and Soviet foreign ministers agreed on Yi's visit when they met at the United Nations in New York last month, the Soviet envoy told a breakfast seminar sponsored by the English-language Korean magazine DIPLOMACY.

"The other day the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea met in New York. It was agreed that the Korean foreign minister would visit Moscow in the next few months," he said.

Seoul-Moscow diplomatic ties had been "clearly beneficial to the entire situation on the Korean peninsula and beyond," Sokolov said in his speech, titled "First Anniversary of Soviet-ROK Relations and Their Prospects."

Seoul and Moscow normalized ties on Sept. 30 last year.

"There is no doubt, for example, that this factor was of crucial importance in resolving the old question of admission of both Koreas to the United Nations," he told the seminar. Both Koreas gained U.N. membership Sept. 17.

The Soviet Ambassador went on to encourage South Korea's active diplomacy with Soviet republics.

"I would like to express satisfaction that the Korean side is wisely paying due attention to the need to launch direct cooperative relationship with the republics...Simultaneously, there is increased movement and interest on the part of the republics themselves to expand cooperation with Korea," he said.

He reiterated his government's request that Korea deliver all the 3 billion-U.S.-dollar economic aid package it promised in January.

"Trade and economic cooperation takes a special place in our relations and has already moved to the forefront-...Prospects in that area are bound to be enhanced if both sides strictly implement agreements to lend 3 billion dollar Korean credits to the USSR," he said.

Proposing a new side to bilateral cooperation, Sokolov said: "Still another avenue for our cooperation could be Korean participation in Soviet programs to convert the huge military- industrial potential to civilian use.

"The task on our side is made even more urgent and enormous in scope by the recent nuclear reductions announced by Presidents (George) Bush and (Mikhail) Gorbachev, while the opportunities for Korean companies willing to participate, increase many-fold.

"Our cooperation in this area could produce results which may have no analogies on the world market," he said.

Minister's USSR Visit 'Difficult' To Arrange

SK1510043891 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0400 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Sokolov, Soviet ambassador to the ROK, said today that ROK Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok would visit the Soviet Union soon.

Soviet Ambassador Sokolov spoke at a breakfast meeting this morning at Lotte Hotel sponsored by the monthly magazine DIPLOMACY. He said that during last month's talks in New York, the ROK and Soviet foreign ministers agreed that Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok would visit the Soviet Union soon. He also said that during Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok's visit to the Soviet Union discussions will take place on the treaty of good-neighbor relations, friendship, and cooperation and other matters on bilateral relations.

However, an official in the ROK Foreign Ministry said that no agreement had been reached on the timing of Minister Yi's visit to the Soviet Union and that it would be difficult for him to visit the Soviet Union this year.

Polish Foreign Minister Arrives in Seoul

SK1310085991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski arrived in Seoul Sunday afternoon at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Yi Sang-ok.

Skubiszewski will pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u and have talks with Yi to discuss promotion measures of bilateral relations as well as to sign the aviation pact between the two countries.

South Korea established diplomatic ties with Poland in November 1989.

Meets Yi Sang-ok

LD1410231291 Warsaw PAP in English 1910 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, who arrived in South Korea on Sunday for a three-day visit, and his Korean counterpart Yi Sang-ok co-chaired Monday's plenary talks between the delegations of the two countries.

The ministers discussed the state of bilateral political and economic relations, stressing very good prospects for their fruitful development, and exchanged views on a number of international problems. Minister Yi Sang-ok briefed his guest on the situation on the Korean penninsula, security matters and Asian cooperation.

Referring to European affairs the South Korean minister stressed Poland's leading role in the elimination of cold war structures in Europe and thanked Poland for her support of efforts of both Korean states in their strive to join the United Nations Organization.

Minister Skubiszewski on his part outlined problems of European security and cooperation. At this point the hosts expressed their special interest in Poland's cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, negotiations with the European Communities as well as cooperation between Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and relations with Poland's eastern neighbours.

After the plenary talks the two ministers signed an accord on mutual aviation services.

Later in the day, Skubiszewski called on South Korean President No Tae-u who decorated the Polish minister with the Gwang Hwa order "for merits in diplomacy."

More on Meeting

SK1410075191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Poland agreed Monday in Seoul to hold regular policy consultations and work for early conclusion of cultural, technological cooperation and visa exemption pacts.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and his Polish counterpart, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, discussed the political situations on the Korean peninsula and in Central and Eastern Europe and agreed to hold regular policy consultations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Skubiszewski proposed the ministers meet regularly at the United Nations and other international fora for closer bilateral cooperation, he said.

The two nations are working to sign cultural and technological cooperation pacts in the near future as well as an agreement on visa exemption. Seoul and Warsaw signed an aviation accord earlier Monday and Poland expressed the hope for opening direct service between the two capitals, the official said.

Yi said Seoul was reviewing a 50 million-U.S.-dollar loan from the economic development cooperation fund, primarily for Poland's purchase of a digital telephone switching system from Korea. He said Seoul would make the loan as soon as possible.

Skubiszewski, the first Polish foreign minister to visit Seoul, arrived Sunday for a three-day visit.

Seoul and Warsaw normalized ties in November 1989.

Polish Prime Minister Jan Bielecki visited Seoul last june.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Lithuania

SK1510015291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Lithuania established diplomatic ties on Monday and Korea will soon do the same with the two other Baltic nations, Latvia and Estonia, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Korean Ambassador-at-Large Han Tak-chae signed the agreement on diplomatic normalization in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius with Vice Foreign Minister Valdemaras Katkus, the Ministry said.

Han left Oct. 12 on a 12-day visit of the three Baltic states.

Korea, which is to establish ties with all three during Han's visit, recognized the three nations on Sept. 7.

Seoul now has official ties with 151 countries.

ROK, PRC Agree To Charter Flights

SK1110124091 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Transportation Ministry has allowed China's Civil Aviation Administration to fly a chartered plane to Seoul on Oct. 23, a ministry official said Friday.

The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) originally applied on Sept. 18 for permission for a charter flight between Tianjin and Seoul but withdraw the plan after the South Korean Government requested a passenger list and detailed flight schedule.

The Korean Government gave permission to the plan as the CAAC renewed its application recently. The decision was made with a view to promoting cooperation between the two countries in the civil aviation sector, the ministry said.

A chartered Boeing 767 is supposed to arrive in Seoul at 2 p.m. on Oct. 23 with 200 passengers aboard and carry 180 people on its return flight slated at 3:30 p.m. on the same day, the official said.

The Chinese charter flight service is notable in that it is the first of its kind planned for transporting common travellers ever agreed upon in direct negotiations between the civil aviation authorities of the two countries. The two sides exchanged some charter flights in the past but all were arranged for the purpose of transporting athletic delegations taking part in international sports events.

On the part of South Korea, Korean Air and Asiana Airlines plan to fly chartered planes from Seoul to Tianjin twice respectively this month, the official said.

Korean Officers To Observe U.S. Military Drill

SK1010131191 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—More than 70 South Korean military officers, including Gen. Kim Chin-yong, deputy commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, will observe the "Cascade Peak '91" exercises in Washington State late this month, the South Korean Defense Ministry said Thursday.

The planned dispatch of the observer team was primarily aimed at learning the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) newly developed by the U.S. Armed Forces, the ministry said.

An official said the Korean officers will have an on-site observation of a computerized command post exercise the technological knowhow of which is needed for economic managements of field maneuvers.

DPRK Scuds Said To Arrive in Iran

SK1310142391 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Report by correspondent Chong Yong-sok in London]

[Text] The 13 October edition of THE SUNDAY TIMES, published in London, reports that some of the Scud-B and Scud-C missiles, with a range of 500 km, which North Korea exported to Syria and Iran, have already arrived in Iran and that the shipment to Syria will arrive there in the near future.

The report, quoting Western intelligence sources, says that North Korea exported 20 Scud missiles to Iran and that some of them already have arrived there and are fully assembled.

According to sources' analysis, because North Korea seriously needs foreign currency now, its missile exports to Iran are for earning foreign currency.

It has been learned that North Korea has already refused the United States' and Japan's demand for stopping the exports of missiles to the Middle east.

THE SUNDAY TIMES does not disclose the whereabouts of North Korea's Scud missiles that have been exported to Syria. However, it reports that they will arrive in Syria in the near future.

British military experts say that they are interested in the future response of neighboring nations in the Middle East, including Israel, because North Korea's missile export threatens a new order in the Middle East.

Analysts View Kim Il-song Visit to PRC

SK1510050691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0432 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Kim Il-song returned to Pyongyang from a 10-day visit to China after failing to secure Chinese promises of economic aid and moral support for the development of nuclear weapons.

Instead, Kim carried home a "precious" piece of advice from Chinese leaders that he should try and adjust to the currents of a new era and solve the problems of his country through self- reliance.

These are the final and prevailing assessments that have emerged in the Chinese press and analyses by Western diplomatic sources in Beijing following Kim's 39th visit to China.

The aging North Korean leader has turned to the only major communist ally of his country to help resolve the worsening economic crisis, the mounting Western pressure against its nuclear arms program and stalled negotiations for normalization of relations with Japan.

Upon his arrival in Beijing Oct. 4 to a rousing welcome, Kim frankly asked his hosts to acquaint him with rapidly changing international scenes. Shortly before he went into talks with Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party, Kim said he expected "a great deal" from China which "has been in close contact with the rest of the world."

Analysts believe that Kim have decided to seek Chinese advice and support after all his policies had failed to counter developments both at home and abroad.

Kim had originally planned to send his son and heir apparent, Kim Chong-il, to China but scrapped the plan and undertaken the trip himself, judging that only he could squeeze out economic aid from the Chinese, the analysts say.

Chinese leaders have spared no efforts in offering their verbal advice to Kim on the path that North Korea should follow. But when they came to the question of economic aid, the Chinese balked, pleading China's own difficulties, the analysts say.

They urged Kim to go it alone by introducing economic reforms and openness, they add.

Jiang Zemin was reported to have strongly urged Kim to abandon his hardline policy and replace it with flexible foreign and economic policies as the tides of reform and the aspiration for peace is sweeping the world. This, Jiang told Kim, is unavoidable historical trend.

Kim had tried to induce Chinese support for his idea of unifying two Koreas under the democratic confederal form, knowing the Chinese leadership's reported fear for the so-called German formula in which one side absorbs the other.

Chinese leaders, as has been expected, voiced their support for the idea "since it required only the lip service and did not cost them anything," some observers say.

On the question of nuclear weapons, however, the Chinese expressed their clear opposition to North Korea's plans, by saying that they hoped both North and South Korea would not possess nuclear weapons.

As for economic aid, some Western diplomatic sources in Beijing say China would not sit idle if North Korea goes bangkrupt as it has vested interest in maintaining a socialist government in North Korea.

Although the Chinese leadership is well aware that any more grant-in-aid to North Korea is meaningless, it would be ready to extend economic assistance if North Korea encounters difficulties while pursuing economic reform, the diplomats say.

Paper Cited on Kim Il-song, Deng Meeting

SK1210134791 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] According to the 12 October edition of the Hong Kong paper HONGKONG STANDARD, Kim Il-song, president of the state of North Korea, recently and secretly met Deng Xiaoping, highest leader of China, during his visit to Beijing. The paper reports that during the meeting, Kim Il-song asked Deng Xiaoping to render additional economic aid, but the latter was not concerned about this at all.

PRC Said Urging Kim Il-song To Open Economy

SK1410084691 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 91 p 2

[YONHAP from Hong Kong]

[Text] According to the 13 October edition of the PRC-aligned newspaper TA KUNG PAO, Chinese authorities urged Kim Il-song, North Korea's president who is on a visit to China, to resolve North Korea's economic difficulties by opening itself up and implementing reforms in return for China's economic aid. As for North Korea's nuclear weapons development, Chinese authorities urged Kim Il-song to resolve the issue in such a way that neither North nor South Korea has nuclear weapons.

In a special article on Kim Il-song's visit to China, TA KUNG PAO said that after the failed coup in the USSR, the Soviet Union suspended its aid to North Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba and that Kim Il- song's present visit to China was to hold in-depth discussions on North Korea's and China's economic cooperation.

TA KUNG PAO said that North Korea has had difficulties in its energy supplies since the Soviet Union suspended its aid. The newspaper stressed that since China is also experiencing internal difficulties because of the rapid annual population increase of 17 million coupled with the severe damage caused by floods this year, China can ill afford to assist North Korea.

As for the UN inspection of North Korea's development of nuclear weapons, TA KUNG PAO noted that China is maintaining "the position of hoping that neither North nor South Korea will have nuclear weapons."

TA KUNG PAO said that China and North Korea ought to head in the direction of mutual economic cooperation, adding that "it has been proven that the old practice of one-sided economic aid is not suitable for the present reality." The paper then concluded: "Each country should make efforts to find a way out by joining the world ranks of economic cooperation through reforms and openness for itself."

No Urges Efforts Against North's Nuclear Program

SK1410044491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0425 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, warning that international control of North Korea's nuclear development program could invite an unfortunate incident, said Monday that his government would make an all-out effort to get the North to give up nuclear development itself.

No, lunching with 520 members of the Presidential Advisory Council for Peaceful Reunification, said all nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union and China, had joined hands in deterring North Korea's nuclear development.

"External impediments hampering the reunification of our country are disappearing. Our country was divided by others but reunification of it should be done by us," No said.

"Once the process of reunification begins in the Korean peninsula, it will gain speed in a short span of time, and no one will be able to block the great flow. I am confident now is the time when we should be prepared in earnest for reunification."

North Korea's entry into the United Nations was an occasion for Pyongyang to accept the universal order that applies to all nations and peoples, he said.

North Korea is said to be only a few years away from producing an atomic bomb or already capable of doing so. The hard-line communist state joined the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in 1985 but has not yet signed a nuclear safeguards accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

N-S Talks Set for 22-25 October in Pyongyang

SK1410072191 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0630 GMT 14 Oct 91

[By reporter Yi Il-hwa]

[Text] The fourth North-South high-level talks, which have been postponed twice, will take place in Pyongyang beginning 22 October.

The North and South held a meeting of responsible liaison officials today at Tongilgak on the North's side in Panmunjom. They made the final decision that our delegation would stay in Pyongyang for three nights and four days from 22 October to 25 October. The North and South agreed that our delegation to the fourth North-South high-level talks would enter North Korea via Panmunjom at 0830 on 22 October and would return to Seoul after crossing Panmunjom at 1300 on 25 October.

Nonaggression Declaration With North Urged

SK1210022491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said yesterday that he would exert all available efforts in persuading North Korea to agree to a comprehensive exchange as well as achieving a South-North non- aggression declaration during his meeting with the North Korean premier in Pyongyang Oct. 22-25.

He indicated that some fresh proposals would be made in the fourth-round inter-Korea prime ministers talks although he did not elaborate on them.

In answer to lawmakers' questions on unification and diplomacy at the National Assembly yesterday, Chong said there is no need for the government to unilaterally declare denuclearization.

If North Korea abandons its nuclear weapons program, it will automatically mean denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, he said.

Chong said he would press North Korea hard during the Pyongyang meeting to sign the nuclear safeguards accord and open its nuclear facilities to IAEA inspection.

As to U.S. President George Bush's announcement on the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons, Chong said the government had been consulted on the issue in the Korea-U.S. security consultation in Hawaii in August.

He said the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons will be carried out on a gradual basis by regions according to a U.S. strategic priority order.

However, he made no mention as to whether there are tactical nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from South Korea.

He went on to say that the government is ready to take part in an international project to turn the Tuman River basin into a trading zone in order to help North Korea-South Korea relations.

Working level officials from China, Mongolia and South and North Korea will meet in Pyongyang next week this month.

He said Japan, which has a growing interest in the project, will attend the meeting as an observer.

Five lawmakers questioned yesterday about the government's nuclear policy as new developments transpire in the wake of George Bush's announcement that tactical nuclear weapons would be removed.

Rep. Kim Tok-kyu of the opposition Democratic Party asked if the government is ready to support dialogue and exchange between political and social organizations of South and North Korea.

He also asked that those persons in the organization of the Agency for National Security Planning drenched in Cold War confrontational ideology be removed so that the agency can work towards achieving national reunification easier.

The organization should be overhauled to meet the demand of the new era.

Rep. Kim Hyon-uk of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] argued that Korea might be better off if the government unilaterally declares de-nuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

He said he believes this will help induce North Korea into following suit. Even with the unilateral declaration, he said, U.S. nuclear protection of South Korea will remain unchanged.

Rep. Ok Man-ho of the DLP called upon the government to publicize the defense budget, breaking past taboo.

South Proposes Resumption of N-S Sports Talks

SK1410121891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1205 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea on Monday proposed to its communist rival North Korea that they resume sports talks on Nov. 5 at the northern section of the truce village of Panmunjom.

In a telephone message to Pyongyang, the Korea National Olympic Committee also said Seoul was disappointed at the Pyongyang's unilatral suspension of the sports talks after a North Korean judoist defected to the South.

The message sounded the North about forming a unified Korean team for the Barcelona summer Olympics next year but it did not mention whether the South was still pushing for joint participation in the Arbertville winter Olympics, France, in February and other international competitions.

Pyongyang called off the fifth inter-Korean sports talks, scheduled for Aug. 17, after the defection of judoist Yi Chang-su, a lightweight bronze medalist in the 1989 world judo championships and silver medalist in the 1990 Beijing Asian Games.

Government Seeks Economic Exchange With North

SK1410020591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea will seek to substantiate economic exchanges with North Korea at the U.N. Development Program-sponsored [UNDP] conference on the Tuman River development project in Pyongyang this week, a highly-placed government source said Monday.

Direct trade, joint ventures, cooperation in the fields of tourism and resources development and joint advancement into third countries would be sought if the South and North Korean participants in the UNDP conference met, the source said.

A three-member South Korean delegation headed by Kim In-ho, assistant economic planning minister for international policy coordination, left for the Pyongyang conference on Sunday.

On the North Korean side, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs in the Administration Council is in charge of the Tuman River development plan and Vice Minister Kim Chong-u is expected to take part in the conference. Kim is also a delegate to the inter- Korean prime ministers talks.

"Our delegation is hoped to hold behind-the-scenes contacts with the North Korean authorities during the meeting. The delegation will sound out North Korea on our intention of substantiating economic exchanges and will convey our proposals to that effect," the source said.

The source said the UNDP meeting would be the first encounter between economic officials of South and North Korea since North Korea announced plans in July to develop a special economic zone in Sonbong as an initial step to partly opening its economy.

The government will seek three agreements, on travel, trade and telecommunications, with North Korea in the fourth round of the prime ministers' talks Oct. 22. It will also promote the formation of a joint economic committee co-headed by the vice prime ministers of both sides in the high-level talks.

The South Korean Government was likely to support the North's proposals for development of the Tuman River Basin at the UNDP Conference as they appeared to be the most "economical" of all the formulas produced by countries concerned with the development project, including the Soviet Union, Mongolia and China, the source said.

Council Formed To Boost Exports to U.S.

SK1510075291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The Ministry of Trade and Industry on Tuesday formed a consultative body aimed at revitalizing merchandise exports to the United States.

The Council for Korean Exporters is consisted of 10 major exporters, Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) and the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA).

The formation of the council came at a meeting of ministry officials and representatives from 19 export organizations, eight holding companies. The meeting was convened to promote closer cooperation between the government and the private sector to help recover Korea's sagging exports to the United States.

According to ministry statistics, Korea's exports to the United States which have registered an average annual growth rate of 22 percent in 1981 through 1987 began to shrink in 1988. In the first eight months of this year, exports to the United States dropped 6.1 percent while the nation's total exports rose 11.4 percent.

Committee Adopts Resolution Against Rice Imports

SK1510015091 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Committee unanimously passed a resolution against opening the domestic rice market yesterday.

The committee submitted to the plenary session of the National Assembly for its deliberation in the day. Chances are that the resolution will clear the legislature soon.

The resolution charges that rice-exporting countries were trying to exclude agricultural products from the list of nontrade concerns in Uruguay Round world trade talks despite the fact that the Korean government has positively cooperated with the negotiations.

"The basic food items, including rice which is the staple of the Korean people and the major means of living for 7 million farmers, cannot be the object of negotiations at all. If this position isn't accepted, the National Assembly will resolutely repulse it (market opening)," it says.

The resolution says the Assembly would try its best to get its view through to the foreign governments and to make sure that positions of the importing and exporting nations be reflected equally at the Uruguay Round global trade talks.

The Assembly will never allow even the minimum imports of rice, it says.

The United States has called on South Korea to allow imports of rice.

However, the Seoul government has repeatedly said it would not bow to demands by America and other foreign countries that the home market be opened for rice imports.

Last year Korea brought in $5,812 million worth of agricultural and marine products except rice.

Rice Shipments to North Likely To Resume

SK1410014891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean rice shipments to North Korea are likely to resume after the fourth round of inter- Korean prime ministers' talks next week, sources said Monday.

North Korea wanted early delivery but was unable to openly ask for it for various reasons, said an official from Samsun shipping, the company that shipped 5,000 tons of rice to North Korea July 27.

Chonji Trading Co. of the South and Kumgangsan International Trade and Development Corp. of the North agreed in April to barter 100,000 tons of rice for coal and cement of equal value, but cannot work out a shipment date for the second 5,000 tons of rice.

"Kumgangsan wants early shipment of the remainder but is unable to request it openly for various reasons. It is most likely that the shipments will resume after the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks," said the Samsun official.

The talks open in Pyongyang Oct. 22.

North Korea is suffering a severe food shortage, but its isolated government has refused to make its plight known to the outside world.

Samsun officials said talks on opening a joint-venture shipping company with North Korea might also resume after the prime ministers' meeting.

Minister Urges Joint Technology Projects

SK1110021691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] Developing and developed countries will have to pursue joint technology development projects on a global scale to narrow the technological gap between them, Communications Minister Song On-chong said yesterday.

Song made the remarks Wednesday in a speech, titled "Why should we coordinate the R&D of information and telecommunications technologies in a global scheme," in the Telecom '91 Forum symposium held in Geneva.

It is the first time that a Korean communications minister has delivered a speech in the forum organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Although ITU has actively provided financial support to the developing countries, the technological dependence of the developing countries has increased because only limited technologies and equipment were transferred to them, Song said in the speech whose text was released here.

"We thus believe that ITU should coordinate joint R&D projects between the developed and developing countries rather than continue to support training of the simple operating technologies," he said.

The developing countries could participate in this endeavor by sharing the burdens of research costs and staff and in turn benefit from the outcomes of the joint research efforts, Song Said.

Pointing out that there is overheated competition for technology development or even a "technology war" on a global basis, Song said that advanced countries are competing fiercely in pursuit of their own national interests.

Minister Song also called for strengthened international cooperation in high technologies such as automatic interpretation telephone system, international disaster prevention system, satellite broadcasting and mobile communications.

The joint development projects in these fields will have significant effect on the reduction of R&D resources throughout the world, he added.

"I wish the era in which people can freely communicate with others at any time at any place, beyond language barriers and national boundaries, would soon come to be realized," he said.

Sporting Goods Added to Inter-Korean Trade

SK1110094291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea used to buy a wide range of sporting goods, everything from running shoes to table-tennis balls, from East Germany, now it gets them from South Korea, the Trade and Industry Ministry [said] Friday.

South Korean companies sold football boots, running shoes, handballs, volleyballs, ping-pong balls and ice skates to North Korea in amounts ranging from 1,000 U.S. dollars to 7,000 dollars between July and September, the ministry said.

East Germany was the main supplier of sports equipment until it rejoined West Germany, and North Korea is apparently finding it hard to make deals with its former partners, officials said.

Inter-Korean trade in January-September was 135 million dollars, 122 million dollars in purchases and 13 million dollars in sales. This is a 12-fold increase from the same period last year.

The officials predicted that bilateral trade would exceed 200 million dollars by year-end if the trend continued.

Commenting on general South-North Korean trade, they said the form of trade was changing, with less dependence on middlemen and more South and North Korean businessmen negotiating directly and leaving only the paperwork to the brokers.

They frequently arrange installment deals, which especially help the cash-strapped North Koreans.

The most recent example of direct trade was in July, when Chonji Trading Co. shipped 5,000 tons of South Korean rice to North Korea in a barter deal with Kumgangsan International Trade and Development Corp. Payment is to be made in coal and cement.

President No Hints Cabinet Reshuffle Not Imminent

SK1210061291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, praising his party's key post holders for doing a good job, hinted Saturday that their jobs were safe.

During their weekly meeting, No told Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of his Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], that the party should do more to show its unity as it was almost two years old.

Before the meeting in the presidential office, Kim had told members of the DLP that the floor leader, secretary-general and policy committee chairman would retain their posts.

Rumors had been flying that No was contemplating a cabinet reshuffle and personnel changes in key DLP posts in preparation for the general elections early next year.

Prime Minister Turns Down Calls for Defense Cuts

SK1310005991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chong Won-sik yesterday turned down opposition calls for a cut in defense outlays, describing the current Korean situation as still vulnerable to North Korea's long- standing strategy to reunify the divided peninsula by force.

In a testimony before a National Assembly plenary session on economic affairs, he said, "Irrespective of the global order directed toward peaceful coexistence, the possibility of a regional conflict remains unabated. The situation on the Korean peninsula is unstable.

"A unilateral slash in the defense budget is impossible till a decisive change takes place on the peninsula. The military should be maintained on a certain level till that time," he said.

As to the controversial investigation of the Hyundai business group by the tax office with regard to alleged illicit in-house stock trading, he denied that political motives have trigged the probe.

He said, "There is no political reason for the tax probe against Hyundai. The tax investigation will be conducted fairly but sternly. On the basis of the probe results, the Hyundai will be texed."

Prime Minister Chong ruled out the possibility of reducing taxes on workers' income and corporate profits.

He suggested that railroad charges would rise by 10 percent next year, saying that next year's budget for the Korean National Railroad has been compiled on the basis of the increase plan.

Lawmakers from both the ruling and opposition parties focused their questions on Hyundai stock scandal and government steps to arrest the inflationary spiral and snowballing trade deficit.

They said the Hyundai investigation should be thorough but in a fair manner.

Oppositions noted that the public is not living well enough with the ever-soaring commodity and house prices, demanding early implementation of the use of real names in all financial transactions including bank deposits and stock trading.

In particular, they charged that the ongoing tax probe of Hyundai and other business groups might have been caused by the No Tae-u administration's displeasure with their alleged attempt to form a "new party" that serves the interests of conglomerates.

Yang Song-u of the Democratic Party urged Cabinet ministers to confirm his facts that about 30 business groups have been trying to organize the party for the past two years under an initiative by Hyundai.

"We hear that presidential secretaries for economic affairs and officials at the Agency for National Security Planning, angered by their move, have given regular, secret reports to President No on the overall activities of the Hyundai group and its management since last December," he said.

Yang maintained that the tax probe should have included all business conglomerates unless it is politically motivated.

Labor Shortage No. 1 Problem for Companies

SK1010110791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—Labor shortage was singled out as the most serious problem facing Korean companies, followed by shortage of capital and labor cost.

Regarding their efforts to raise capitals, some 49.7 percent of companies said that they were forced to redeposit about 20 percent of the loans back to the banks.

These are some of the findings reported Thursday by the National Institute for Economic System and Information which had surveyed 500 textile, electric, machinery, electronic and automobile companies employing more than 20 workers.

The institute is an organization of the Economic Planning Board.

The report on the Korean companies' competitive strength also quoted manufacturers of export products as saying that the break even point in the U.S. dollar-won exchange rate has risen to 735.9 won to the dollar from 712.9 won last year.

About 58.7 percent of those surveyed said labor shortage was No. 1 problem for them. But the shortage was felt more acutely by small- or medium-sized enterprises than large companies. Some 61.3 percent of small companies complained of labor shortage while 29.4 percent of large companies said they needed more manpower.

On the difficulties of securing manpower, 61.1 percent of those surveyed replied that they were suffering from a shortage of manpower needed for their businesses. Deficiency of skilled manpower was felt by 73.6 percent, followed by simple laborers, 9.7 percent, and technical manpower, 6.8 percent.

Of the capital shortage, 54.1 percent of the companies said the availability of money got worse than last year. Some 71.6 percent of large companies said they were forced to redeposit their bank loans while 47.7 percent said they were asked to do so. The share of bank loans required to redeposit was 18.9 percent for large enterprises and 24.5 percent for small companies.

Because of this arrangement, the real interest rate on their loans was 12.4 to 16.8 percent, compared with the nominal rate of 10.0 to 13.5 percent.

More than half or 51.4 percent of those surveyed complained that the current government policy of strengthening manufacturing industry was contributing very little. But 45 percent said they were optimistic about their future, the report said.

Burma

Country Reacts To Nobel Peace Prize Award

Officials Attack Decision

BK1410120091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1141 GMT 14 Oct 91

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 14 (AFP)—The decision to award the Nobel Peace Prize to imprisoned Burmese pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi was bitterly attacked by officials at the Burmese Embassy here Monday.

"This prize should be for noble people and not for her," said Tin Htun, the embassy's first secretary.

"There is no reason for that award for her. I consider this an interference of our government policy," he added.

Tin Htun added that the award would not bring about the release of the 46-year-old Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been held incommunicado and under house arrest by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the official name of the military government, since July 1989.

"Nobel prize or not. It will not change our treatment of her," said the envoy.

But the award was welcomed by Western diplomats who have been calling on Burma's junta to free the woman who has become the symbol of her country's struggle for democracy.

"We welcome the selection," said a spokeman for the Australian Embassy here.

"We see it as another indication of world support for democracy in Burma and we hope this will encourage the SLORC to move more hastily towards implementing full democracy in the country," he added.

Burmese students who fled to Thailand following the bloody clampdown in 1988 that led to the deaths of thousands of protesters, also welcomed the award.

"Maybe this will give her some protection," said a spokesman for the All-Burma Student Democratic Front (ABSDF).

Earlier this month a senior member of Burma's parallel goverment warned that Aung San Suu Kyi was in danger of being harmed by the military.

Myint Maung said the junta had stepped up their public campaign against her and he feared for her life.

"They are running a smear campaign in the newspapers. We fear they might physically harm her, a fear also shared by her relatives," said Myint Maung.

Sources in Rangoon said Monday that security around Aung San Suu Kyi's house had been stepped up with extra road blocks being put in place.

Since her arrest a permanent armed guard has been on 24-hour duty outside her home on University Avenue. Pedestrians are restricted and cars are prevented from stopping.

No one, including her husband and two children who are now living abroad, is allowed to get in touch with her and all incoming mail is reportedly witheld from her.

But despite the wall of secrecy put up around her by the junta, sources say that she should know about the award from the radio, her only known contact with the outside world.

One diplomat in Rangoon said the award would be a boost for the whole country.

"Despite everything that has been done against her and her party she is still the remaining hope for the future. Giving her the Nobel Peace Prize had provided a tonic for the population who has not forgotten her," he said.

But Western residents living in the capital said they did not expect any demonstrations in celebration of the award.

"The bottom line is that the military run the city with an iron fist and anyone who takes to the street to celebrate will find themselves very quickly arrested," said one resident.

"There is no doubt a lot of people are going to be very happy. The junta will be very, very angry but if the past is anything to go by they will simply pretend it has never happened," he added.

NLD, Opposition Hail Prize

BK1510020191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 91 p 10

[Text] Anti-Rangoon factions along the Thai-Burmese border yesterday welcomed the news that opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The National League for Democracy (Liberated Area), in a statement released yesterday, said the award was "a great event for Burma."

It said the award was not only a tribute to Suu Kyi personally but showed the sympathy worldwide for the Burmese people.

"The knowledge that the world is behind us gives us renewed faith to continue our struggle against the dictatorship, despite the fact that we have been driven by the regime from our home to the remote areas of the country," said the NLD in its statement.

The National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma also congratulated Suu Kyi on receiving the honour.

"The selection of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi as the recipient of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize is not only a reward for herself, but it is also a great honour and shows international recognition of the people of Burma for their fair and difficult struggle for freedom and democracy," it said in a statement.

The All Burma Students' Democratic Front said in its statement the award was an encouragement to the Burmese people to struggle with their blood, sweat and tears in the fight for democracy.

Here in Bangkok, participants at the People's Forum gave their unanimous congratulations, saying the honour was a form of symbolic support for Suu Kyi from the world community.

A leader of one local non-government organisation at the forum, Sane Chamarik, said: "This is a clear recognition by the international community of the importance of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's peaceful and non-violent efforts on behalf of the Burmese people to establish freedom and true democracy in the country of Burma."

News Spreads Quickly in Rangoon

BK1510094791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 15 (AFP)—Burma's military government and the state-run media remained silent over the Nobel peace prize awarded to the country's imprisoned pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

Almost 24-hours after the announcement was made in Oslo, no official statement or comment has been made by the junta.

And observers in Rangoon, contacted on Tuesday by telephone, say it is unlikely the military will make any official statement about the prize.

"Going on previous experience, the junta will simply try and ignore it all and say nothing, but indirect comments may be made in the state-controlled newspapers," said one Rangoon based observer.

An example of the military's attitude to the peace prize came in a cartoon carried in the Burmese edition to the Working People's Daily on Saturday, two days before the award was announced.

The caption read: "The Nobel prize is not a peace prize - it is a domestic interference prize."

The junta claims that the international appeals for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi by western governments is an interference in the country's domestic politics.

But despite the official silence, news that Aung San Suu Kyi, held under house arrest since July 1989, had won the award spread quickly throughout the capital thanks to foreign radio broadcasts.

"The tea shops were buzzing," said one Rangoon-based observer.

"But the conversation was still pretty muted. There are informers everywhere and the climate is still one of fear," he added.

Eyewitnesses have reported a stepping up of security around the home of Aung San Suu Kyi.

"Extra barriers have been put up in front of her gate and the searching of cars has been increased," said one resident.

Observers say that it is almost certain Aung San Suu Kyi will not be released and allowed to leave the country to collect the award, worth nearly one million dollars, later this year.

"The junta have repeatedly stated that she will not be released unless she renounces politics and that is very unlikely," said one analyst.

Minister Leaves for PRC Trade Fair, Bangkok

BK1310141391 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Brigadier General Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade, accompanied by U Win Kyi, director of the Myanmar [Burma] Export Import Enterprise, and U Tin Maung Htay, personal aide to the minister, left Yangon [Rangoon] this afternoon to attend the 70th Trade Fair in Guangzhou on 15-30 October.

The delegation was seen off at Yangon airport by Lieutenant General Chit Swe, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries; U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of the Trade Department; U Min Aung, consultant to the Ministry of Planning and Finance; managing directors and responsible officials of organizations and departments under the Ministry of Trade; Mr. Liang Feng, PRC ambassador to Myanmar; Mr. Suraphong Posayanon, Thai ambassador to Myanmar; and staff members of the two embassies.

Brig. Gen. Abel will also attend the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank of 15-17 October in Bangkok.

U Maung Maung Han, president of the Central Bank of Myanmar, and two other members of his delegation left by air for Bangkok on 11 October to attend the preliminary round of talks.

Officials Inspect Weapons From Karen Rebels

BK1410143391 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and director of the Defense Services Intelligence, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Thein Win, Air Force chief of staff; Brigadier General Myo Thant, director of Signals Corps; Colonel Aung Thein, head of Public Relations and Psychological Operations; and responsible officials of the SLORC Office, at 0915 today left Yangon [Rangoon] by military helicopter and at 1015 arrived at Onbinzu village in Myaungmya Township, Irrawaddy Division, where the Defense Service units clashed with the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents.

Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt and his entourage were welcomed at Onbinzu village by Maj. Gen. Myint Aung, chairman of Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council; and Commander Brig. Gen. Win Myint, Tactical Operations Commander Col. Kyi Aung, and officers and soldiers of the 11th Light Infantry Division.

Later at the Tactical Operations Office, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt inspected the arms and ammunition, communications sets, mines, and detonator wires seized from the insurgents following the battle at Onbinzu village. Commander Maj. Gen. Myint Aung and Divisional Commander Brig. Gen. Win Myint then briefed Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt and his entourage about matters concerning the military operations and regional security.

On behalf of the commander in chief of the Defense Services and the Army chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt delivered a congratulatory speech to the commanders, officers, and soldiers who were successful in their operation.

Later, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt briefly stopped over at the reception hall of the 93d Infantry Regiment in Myaungmya. The secretary-1, in the company of Maj. Gen. Myint Aung, flew over the operation zones in Irrawaddy Division by helicopter and proceeded to Bogale.

In Bogale, the secretary-1 and his entourage were taken to the Mya-nalin Yeiktha hall at the pier and were briefed in detail about the military operations. Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt gave necessary instructions to the commanders.

He later inspected the weapons and ammunition seized from the KNU insurgents during the sweeping campaign in Htawpaing region. Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt and party arrived back in Yangon from Bogale in the evening.

Army Claims Killing Karen Rebels in Myaungmya

BK1410153391 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] The KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents who have entered peaceful "White Area" in the Delta Region, including their hardcore elements, are being encircled and crushed in a military operation jointly conducted by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the local people who desire regional peace and tranquillity. The operation are being conducted under the command of Major General Myint Aung, commander of the Southwest Military Command, and under the close supervision of Brigadier General Win Myint, commander of the 11th Light Infantry Division and Tactical Operations Commander Colonel Sein Aung.

During the operation, Defense Service units clashed with the insurgents at Kwin village, near Saphyuzu of Moulmeingyun Township, and forced the insurgents to retreat in disarray on 12 October. Our units closely pursued the enemy force while Army columns, naval vessels, and the responsible people blocked the escape routes.

The KNU insurgents then fled from Saphyuzu toward the northwest along the Moungdi, Kanaso Gon, Madaw Chaung, and (Kyonpi) route. Our forces clashed with the retreating insurgents at Madaw Chaung in Myaungmya Township at 1800 on 12 October, and at 0320 and at 0420 on 16 October in (Kyonpi).

In the afternoon of 16 October, information was received that the insurgents were grouping at Onbinzu village of Myaungmya Township. In order to crush the insurgent group, naval vessels cruising along the Padamya creek and in coordination with the Army columns encircled the village while more Army units blocked the routes in the south and the west.

About 5,000 people, including public service personnel from Myaungmya Township, joined in the blockade. Army helicopters were able to transport the people to the areas closest to the enemy.

At 1430, our Defense Service columns clashed with the KNU insurgents who have taken up positions around the Onbinzu village. The Air Force also joined in the battle to crush the insurgents.

The battle intensified between 1730 and 1830, and Defense Service units occupied the enemy positions at 2130.

Thanks to the courageous efforts by our Defense Service personnel, 59 KNU insurgents were found dead. Also captured were 59 assorted weapons—two rocket launchers, one 40-mm launcher, two M-23 submachine gun, two M-22 automatic rifles, and 52 AK-47 automatic rifles—seven mines, two detonator coils, 27 launcher shells, 20 40-mm shells, 23 rounds of [word indistinct] ammunition, five grenades, one exploding shell, over 10,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, two communication sets, and 15 navigation charts.

Three soldiers from our side laid down their lives for the country while five others were wounded.

On 8 October, the KNU insurgents had infiltrated north along Kakada stream from Theikpan Gongyi area in Labutta Township. Traveling along the Kyunpyat-thut stream, they entered Saphyuzu in Moulmeingyun Township before they clashed with our Defense Service column on 11 October.

In Htawpaing region of Bogale Township, our Defense Service columns, in cooperation with the people, have been continuing their encirclement and elimination of the KNU insurgents.

On 13 October, a Defense Service unit conducted investigations and carried out a mopping up campaign around Mizu village. They uncovered seven AK-47 automatic rifles, one American-made M-60 submachine-gun, one .303 rifle, eight AK-47 magazines, 994 rounds of AK-47 ammunition, 46 rounds of .303 rifle ammunition, 4,073 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, and five submachine-gun ammunition belts.

As of 17 October, our side has seized in Htawpaing region, 36 assorted weapons, 15,783 rounds of assorted ammunition, eight shells, and two communications sets.

As a result of the campaign conducted against the KNU insurgents between 4 and 13 October, a total of 75 enemies have been found dead, eight were captured, while four surrendered. Also seized were a total of 95 assorted weapons, more than 25,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, 33 shells, four communications sets, mines, and mine detonating devices.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Border, Immigrant Issues Discussed With Indonesia

BK1110142591 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Some 200 people from Indonesia's Aceh Province who had fled to Malaysia will not be repatriated against their will. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Malaysia and Indonesia have reached an agreement not to forcibly repatriate them.

The decision was made at the end of the five-day Malaysia-Indonesia joint commission meeting in Kuala Lumpur today. Datuk Abdullah said 10 of the Acehnese had voluntarily returned to their homeland recently.

He was speaking at a news conference which was also attended by his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas.

So far 60 of the Acehnese who fled the troubled Sumatran Province had informed the Malaysian authorities of their willingness to return home voluntarily. Malaysia had classified the asylum seekers as illegal immigrants.

Mr. Alatas said Indonesia and Malaysia had the mechanism to resolve the problem without requiring any reference from international bodies or non-governmental organizations.

Joint Communique Issued

BK1210072291 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] The Malaysia-Indonesia Joint Commission inaugural meeting ended in Kuala Lumpur yesterday after detailed discussions on a wide range of bilateral issues ranging from the disputed Sipadan and Lipitan islands, Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia, to trade and industry.

In a joint communique, Malaysia's foreign minister, Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, and his Indonesian counterpart Encik [Mr.] Ali Alatas said the commission also agreed on various bilateral matters. The commission agreed to intensify existing cooperation and to take steps to resolve all related problems including problems faced by fishermen in the Straits of Malacca.

The commission also agreed to continue the practice of exchanging information on nationals arrested and nationals convicted in each other's country especially those involved in capital punishment. It also agreed on the need to undertake a second survey in the Straits of Malacca to ensure the safety of navigation as well as expediting the survey and demarcation of land border along the Sabah-Sarawak-Kalimantan border which started in 1975.

Party Calls for 'Action' Against Singapore

BK1110151091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 11 (AFP)—The Malay-dominant United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) Friday called on the government to take action against Singapore for laying claim to a disputed island off the southern state of Johore.

Mustafa Yaakob, the head of the international bureau of UMNO's youth wing, said Friday that Malaysia should not tolerate Singapore's claim to Batu Putih island, describing it as a challenge of the country's territorial sovereignty.

Mustafa said UMNO youth was furious with a recent statement by the Singapore foreign ministry that it would continue its construction of a helipad on the island despite the dispute.

"If the government is not prepared to act, it should allow the UMNO youth wing to resolve the issue," Mustafa said, without giving details on what action it would take.

Mustafa also said that historically the island belonged to Malaysia. Officials said Singapore was staking its claim to the island, a rocky outcrop in the sea between Singapore and Johore, based on an argument that it had administered the island for over 100 years.

Singapore's Defence Minister Yeo Ning Hong told reporters here Friday that the Port of Singapore

Authority (PSA) was building the helipad on the disputed island to ferry technicians to a lighthouse there.

"The helipad construction does not involve the defence ministry," Yeo told reporters after meeting Malaysian Defence Minister Najib Razak here, during which the issue was "discussed briefly."

Yeo said he and Najib agreed the island dispute was best pursued by the foreign affairs ministries of the two countries.

Yeo also said the prime ministers of both countries had agreed at a meeting in 1981 to exchange evidential documents to resolve the matter "in the spirit of friendship and neighbourliness."

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi said he had yet to meet his Singapore counterpart to discuss the dispute.

Cambodia

Hor Namhong Discusses UN Plan, Related Issues

BK1510091391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Interview with State of Cambodia Foreign Minister Hor Namhong by Japanese NHK and Asahi television crews and ASAHI SHINBUN, UPI, REUTER, and other foreign press correspondents; place and date not given—read by announcers]

[Text] [Correspondent] The latest reports say that the Pol Pot clique has been moving Cambodian refugees back into Cambodia. Do you think this will affect the peace process?

[Hor Namhong] We have also heard about this matter. The Pol Pot clique has been doing this at the same time that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, abbreviated HCR, has been drafting a memorandum which will be discussed in Bangkok on 15 October 1991 by the Royal Government of Thailand, the HCR, and the delegation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and which will be signed in Paris after signing the (?overall) agreement.

Refugee repatriation is part of the overall agreement to be signed on 23 October. All Cambodian factions accepted the content of this agreement in New York. With this activity, therefore, the Pol Pot clique has violated the agreed-upon accord which is to be signed on 23 October. The violation of the spirit and content of this document has given us cause for great concern regarding the future implementation of this agreement.

[Correspondent] The political prisoners will be released after the implementation of the agreement [passage indistinct]. Has the SOC [State of [State of Cambodia] Government released any of them?

[Hor Namhong] This is one of the issues addressed in the agreement which will be signed on 23 October. I believe that after the signing [passage indistinct].

[Correspondent] Can the Pol Pot clique do anything to obstruct the signing of the agreement?

[Hor Namhong] I believe that the Pol Pot clique will not be able to hinder the signing of the agreement, but signing this agreement does not mean that the conflict (?will end). Signing is one thing and implementation is another, difficult matter. If all factions sincerely implement the agreement, there will be no problem. Implementation notwithstanding, the Pol Pot clique has nonetheless violated the agreement even before it has been signed. This gives us cause for concern, but I do hope that they will respect the agreement once it has been signed. I would like also to appeal to every faction to respect the agreements that are signed.

[Correspondent] On 10 October, Comrade Phi Thach, the SOC deputy foreign minister, said that the SOC side could not accept the (?12) high-ranking officials of the Pol Pot clique. Concerning this matter [passage indistinct].

[Hor Namhong] [passage indistinct] after signing the Paris agreement. This clique will have representatives in parliament and will have a political party. Therefore, the agreement is not 100 percent perfect. It has, however, put an end to the war, thus bringing about national reconciliation and construction. The threat of the Pol Pot clique will certainly exist in the future and the long future to come.

[Correspondent] When will the SNC decide the question of the Cambodia-Vietnam border demarcation?

[Hor Namhong] I think that this matter will be resolved when there is a new government in Cambodia which is based on the spirit of mutual understanding as neighbors. If both sides have good will in resolving this matter, there will be no problem. I am convinced that the new government, whichever it may be, will not start any trouble with Vietnam because it will gain nothing by doing so. For its part, Vietnam will also gain nothing starting trouble with Cambodia.

[Correspondent] The latest reports say that Australia will send its UN Peacekeeping Force to Cambodia. When? Will there be any change in foreign policy after the signing of the agreement in Paris?

[Hor Namhong] Australia will send (?experts of the) UN advanced mission in Cambodia which will inspect the cease-fire before the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] arrives, but we have not received any official report on its arrival. Only Australia, New Zealand, and Germany have the largest number of technical manpower, such as in medical, telecommunications, and mine-detecting fields. Please do not call this the UN Peacekeeping Force. Please call it the [word indistinct] or UNTAC, which comprises 28 countries.

[Correspondent] The Vietnamese prime minister plans to visit foreign countries. Do you have any plans for welcoming the Vietnamese prime minister?

[Hor Namhong] We have not made any, but this does not mean that we are incapable of doing so. Samdech Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen might visit Vietnam before the Vietnamese prime minister comes to Cambodia.

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, could you emphasize [passage indistinct] the signing of the agreement?

[Hor Namhong] I would like to stress that the SNC [passage indistinct].

[Correspondent] (?What is the SNC)?

[Hor Namhong] The SNC represents Cambodia's sovereignty. At present, the State of Cambodia has diplomatic relations with a number of countries, and these are still intact. We have agreed with Samdech Sihanouk that the (?SOC ambassador might also present) credentials to the SNC chairman and a number of countries may do the same when the SNC comes to Phnom Penh. The official ties we have with (?those countries) remain the same.

As agreed upon, France, Thailand, Japan, and Australia have decided to send their ambassadors to the SNC, and New Zealand and Italy have made official offers. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has also announced that it will establish a Chinese Embassy in the SNC, but we have not yet received any official confirmation. The United States has also sent technicians to look for a place to set up its representative office, as has the UK. They have not, however, sent any official messages on the establishment of their embassies or representative offices. North Korea has already sent its charge d'affaires to Phnom Penh.

[Correspondent] There were reports on the withdrawal of 20 percent of the A-3 forces from the border area. Could you confirm this report? If this report is true, what is your concern?

[Hor Namhong] I would like to confirm that this A-3 police unit no longer exists. The A-3 force was set up after the Vietnamese troops totally withdrew from Cambodia. This force was made up of police forces mobilized to defend villages and communes. After the situation stabilized, these police forces returned to their former units. The unit you just mentioned is the border defense force. The police force is being reorganized at present.

[Correspondent] What is your answer to the question of returning the embassies or representative offices to their former owners?

[Hor Namhong] The SOC Government would consider and return these to their former owners if they have clear documents [words indistinct]. In the case of houses that were rented for use as embassies or representative offices, however, we cannot return them. [words indistinct] houses destroyed by the Pol Pot clique. Likewise, the Cambodian civilians also want their former houses back. This is a very complicated problem that we could not resolve [words indistinct].

Says Foreigners May Reclaim Property

BK1210070291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT 12 Oct 91

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 12 (AFP)—Any foreign governments that owned property in Cambodia before 1975, including former enemies China and the United States, can have it back, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said Saturday.

"If they have a right to ownership of a house, we have to give it back under Cambodian law," the minister told reporters. "They have only to...show us the papers of ownership."

China has been arming the guerrilla resistance to the Phnom Penh government throughout Cambodia's 13-year civil war, while the United States has sent what it calls humanitarian aid to the rebels.

Hor Namhong said he discussed giving the old Chinese Embassy back to the Chinese Government during talks in Beijing. "Legally we have to give it back to China, like the old French Embassy will be given back to France," he said.

China has said it is considering opening an embassy here to recognize the Supreme National Council, which will group the Phnom Penh government and the resistance until elections can be held after a peace plan has been implemented.

The United States—the main force behind the West's economic embargo of Cambodia—is also looking to recover its old embassy.

A U.S. technical team here last week decided to rent another site while considering whether to renovate the old place, which now houses the government's department of fisheries.

"It needs a lot of work," one member of the technical delegation said.

The French Government has already begun plans for a four-year renovation of its old embassy, where thousands of people sought refuge from the invading Khmer Rouge in 1975. However, any individuals wishing to reclaim their property will not have the same rights as foreign governments, the foreign minister said.

"Right now we know there is no one living their own house," he said, adding that people that did were "maybe one in eight million."

When the Khmer Rouge took over the country in 1975, they abolished the right of ownership and forced the population of Phnom Penh out of the city and onto collective agricultural farms.

After the Marxists were ousted by the Vietnamese in 1979, people flooded back into the capital to grab whatever houses they could find.

"After 1979, no one knew what was their house...and from 1979 many houses have been sold from one ownership to another," Hor Namhong said. He said new owners had put a lot of money and care into their homes, so they "could not be taken back from them."

The estimated 340,000 people who fled the fighting in Cambodia's provinces and now live in refugee camps on the Thai border are also a problem. In many cases, their land has been taken over by other refugees in their absence.

The United Nations will be in charge of figuring out where to put them when they are returned to Cambodia in a massive repatriation project.

The countryside has been heavily mined by all sides in the fighting, and humanitarian aid organizations have said they fear for the safety of those who will return to search for a new place to live.

"As they go heading towards open fields, no one knows where these mines are," said Isabelle Fournier, the medical coordinator for Medecins Sans Frontiers-France.

"A lot more people are going to get hurt," she said.

Says Prisoners To Be Released

BK1210095491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 12 (AFP)—Phnom Penh will release all political prisoners after it signs a peace settlement ending the civil war in Cambodia later this month, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said Saturday.

But at least one prisoner, Kan Man, who worked in the U.S. Affairs Department of the Phnom Penh Foreign Ministry, will be released within the next 10 days, he told reporters.

"One of the Foreign Ministry cadres, Kan Man, who has been involved in politics ... he is the one who I expect to be released before the signing of the agreement" scheduled for October 23 in Paris, Hor Namhong said.

"After the implementation of the peace agreement we will have no more political prisoners," he said.

He gave no reason for the release and when pressed for details said he was not in charge of the matter.

According to government figures cited by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Phnom Penh is holding about 2,000 prisoners of conscience.

"If they just say they have released them, no one will believe them, so we have asked the government to release them through us," ICRC delegation chief Jean-Jacques Fresard said.

He said he had received no response from the Phnom Penh government on the request and was not aware if any prisoners had been released.

Political sources here say six high-ranking members of the present government were arrested in May after trying to form their own political party.

At least one of the prisoners, former Minister of Transport and Communications Ung Phan, is said to be close to Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Two of the six, Khay Mathury and An Sum, are high-ranking members of the military, the sources said.

The others are Nou Saing Khan, the former head of the planning department in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and Thun Saray, the former acting director of the Institute of Sociology, the sources said.

Prime Minister To Visit Australia, Vietnam

BK1210102091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 12 (AFP)—Prime Minister Hun Sen will visit Australia after signing the Cambodian peace accord this month, the Phnom Penh foreign minister said Saturday.

The premier was invited by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans during the peace talks in New York last month, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong told reporters.

He did not give a timetable for the visit, but ministry officials said privately that Hun Sen would probably arrive October 24 or 25 after signing the Cambodian peace agreement in Paris.

Hor Namhong also said Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk would visit Vietnam together at some unspecified date.

Vietnam installed this government after ousting the Khmer Rouge in 1979, and has supported it ever since.

Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet is making his first trip abroad—to Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia—later this month, but the foreign minister said Cambodia would not invite him to Phnom Penh.

"We have no scheme to invite the prime minister of Vietnam to visit the city yet," Hor Namhong said. "That does not mean there is no possibility he will come. What is more important is the visit of Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen to Vietnam."

But a political source here said a visit from a high-ranking Vietnamese leader would take place soon.

Australia has taken a leading role in forming the peace settlement in Cambodia.

It plans to send up to 1,300 troops here as part of a United Nations peacekeeping force, while an Australian is tipped to lead the military operation.

Phnom Penh Rejects Son Sann's Bangkok Statement

BK1510124591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 Oct 91

["Statement by the Group of Members of the Supreme National Council Representing the State of Cambodia" on 15 October; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] In the spirit of national reconciliation spirit and in consideration of his life, we agreed to let Son Sann lead the Supreme National Council [SNC] delegation to attend the annual conference of the World Bank and the IMF, which was held in Bangkok on 14 October 1991.

Deviating from his noble responsibility as head of the SNC delegation and taking advantage of his role, Son Sann made a statement to the press which included some points that deviated from the truth—points which were in fact lies and insincities—when he affirmed that the recent floods were due to foreign aggressors' clearing of thousands of square kilometers and said that relief for the flood victims has not been properly distributed.

As head of the SNC delegation, Son Sann should have taken into consideration the atmosphere of reconciliation and compromise which reigns in the country's supreme body led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Son Sann should not have publicly voiced his opposition to one party of the SNC with one SNC member using a dirty and base trick. This despicable act clearly reflects the Son Sann's personality and ideas.

Therefore, we, the six members of the SNC from Phnom Penh, categorically reject Son Sann's statement and declare that, by acting this way, Son Sann does not have any qualification to make a statement (?on behalf) of the Cambodian SNC.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 15 October 1991

Ruling Party Congress Postponed Until 17 Oct

BK1510112491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 15 (AFP)—Cambodia's ruling party postponed until Thursday its congress scheduled for Wednesday "for technical reasons", a party source said here Tuesday.

The source said the postponement was made to allow time for party cadres to reach Phnom Penh from the provinces and for all necessary documents to be prepared.

Elections Expected in Mar 1993

BK1510114091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1129 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 15 (AFP)—Cambodia's United Nations-organised elections are to take place around March of 1993, sources familiar with Cambodian peace negotiations said here Tuesday.

The Cambodian warring factions, Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government and a tripartite guerrilla coalition dominated by the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, have agreed to a timeframe for the electoral process prior to a peace accord to be signed shortly in Paris, the sources said.

The U.N. will supervise a census in Cambodia from January to June of next year, to be followed by a 10-month long electoral campaign, they said.

The rival factions agreed last month to adopt a system of proportional representation on a provincial level for the election of the 125-seat parliament.

The last census taken in Cambodia was in the 1960s. The population of the country, which since 1970 has been engulfed in war and revolution, is believed to be around eight million.

Party Preparing Reforms To Avert 'Destruction'

BK1510093191 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 15 Oct 91

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 15 (AFP)—Cambodia's communist party is prepared to usher in liberal reforms at an extraordinary congress Wednesday in an effort to save itself from destruction.

With peace on the way to this country after two decades of war, the party in power in Phnom Penh has no choice but to go from red to pink along with the changing situation, political sources and Western observers here said.

"We need to change," said one party source. "The party doesn't fit anymore into the new political situation."

Some of the changes are cosmetic—changing the party name and symbol to give it more public appeal—while others are more substantive, including allowing opposition parties to form.

Cambodia will thus be the first country in Indochina to put a "liberal democracy and a multi-party system" into action, according to the source.

"By expanding its grassroots and by making its status more liberal, the party can consolidate its power and be sure that it doesn't have the same situation as in the

Soviet Union and in other countries where the government has decided to outlaw the communist party," he said.

This party will have to compete in United Nations-supervised elections against the factions it has been fighting for almost 13 years in a guerrilla war, notably supporters of the wildly popular Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The prince is to return to the capital on November 14 after signing an accord to end the civil war in Paris next week.

All the changes were drafted by the party's 48-member Central Committee and are to be rubber-stamped by 200 to 300 carefully selected party members at the two-day congress.

They have the full backing of Prime Minister Hun Sen and National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, who earlier this year was reported to have posed the biggest threat on dividing this government.

"They have realized they need each other," the party source said.

The 30,000-member People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea will become simply the People's Party. It will drop the hammer and sickle from its emblem.

It will encourage people to join by easing its criteria for membership, the party source said.

It will incorporate party cadres into the civil sector.

"If not they might become jobless people and become easy prey attracted by the other factions," the source said.

Despite the apparent cooperation between Chea Sim and Hun Sen in drafting the changes, this government is still faced with the threat of division, several sources said.

Previously, those who tried to form independent political parties were thrown in jail.

But last week the government released one of the most important, Ung Phan, after he was imprisoned for 17 months for trying to start his own party prematurely.

"This is the green light everybody is waiting for," one Western observer here said.

Even the party source conceded: "We need to encourage people to stay and work for the party."

The party's last meeting was the 13th Plenum in August, where the words Marxism and Leninism were dropped from party documents.

Party congresses are supposed to be held every five years, but the last was in 1985. The 6th Party Congress, scheduled for 1990, never took place because of an expected peace settlement.

Phnom Penh Releases Several Political Prisoners

Former Transport Minister Released

BK1210162491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1603 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 12 (AFP)—Some of Cambodia's most well-known political prisoners have been set free, political sources here said Saturday.

Ung Phan, Phnom Penh's former minister of transport and communications and said to be a close friend of Prime Minister Hun Sen, was observed having dinner at a local restaurant Saturday night. He told AFP he did not want to comment on his release.

Political sources here said several of the people who joined him in trying to form their own political party and who were arrested in May were also set free.

"All the members of his team were also released," one source said, but the exact number was unclear.

Another source said six people were involved in trying to form the Liberal Social Democratic Party—a crime in Cambodia's single- party socialist system.

Khay Mathuray, another member of Ung Phan's group, was also released, the source said. Their release came Tuesday during the Festival of the Dead, the source said. The day traditionally brings together Cambodian families and is the most significant religious holiday of the year.

"The government wanted to win the confidence of the Cambodian people by releasing them ahead of the scheduled date," said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Phnom Penh government has said it would release all its political prisoners after it signs a peace settlement ending the civil war, scheduled for October 23 in Paris.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong told reporters Saturday that another of Ung Phan's group, Kan Man, who worked in the U.S. Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, would be released within the next 10 days.

"After the implementation of the peace agreement we will have no more political prisoners," he said.

According to government figures cited by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Phnom Penh is holding about 2,000 prisoners of conscience.

"If they just say they have released them, no one will believe them, so we have asked the government to release them through us," ICRC delegation chief Jean-Jacques Fresard said. But he said he had heard no response from the Phnom Penh government on the request and was not aware that any prisoners had been released.

Further on Prisoner Releases

BK1410123391 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 14 Oct 91

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 14 (AFP)—Cambodia is quietly setting free its most well-known political prisoners but is refusing to offically announce their release to avoid an embarrassing spotlight on its past, political observers here say.

Over the last week, the Phnom Penh government has released the leaders of a dissident group that tried to form its own political party—a crime in this one-party communist country.

The members of the group, led by Ung Phan, had been held without charge since May 1990, sources here said. Several human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, as well as the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), had been working for their release.

Ung Phan, Phnom Penh's former minister of transport and communications and said to be a close friend of Prime Minister Hun Sen, was observed having dinner at a local restaurant Saturday night.

He told AFP he did not want to comment on his release.

One political source said Ung Phan was told by an unidentified government official to keep quiet until after the peace accord ending the Cambodian civil war is signed in Paris on October 23.

The government has said it would release all political prisoners as part of the agreement.

"It was an internal conflict" that led to Ung Phan's arrest in the first place, one Western source said.

"The government does not want to be asked now why they were arrested. It wants to avoid being put in the spotlight for this action," he said.

Political sources here said five people who joined Ung Phan in trying to form the Liberal Social Democratic Party (LSDP) were also set free.

"All the members of his team were also released," another source said, but several dozen others were reportedly questioned or detained in connection with the LSDP and their fate was unknown.

With an extraordinary party congress scheduled for this week that intends to rubber-stamp liberal reforms allowing a multi-party system, the question remains whether the LSDP will regroup.

The release of Ung Phan's core group came in honor of Cambodia's Festival of the Dead last week, the source said. The day traditionally brings together Cambodian families and is the most significant religious holiday of the year.

"The government wanted to win the confidence of the Cambodian people by releasing them ahead of the scheduled date," said the source.

But the same day Ung Phan was seen in public, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong told reporters that all but one prisoner would be released after the peace agreement.

"We will implement (the release of political prisoners) after the signing of the agreement, but we do not deny the opportunity to release some political prisoners before the agreement," he said.

When pressed on the issue, he conceded that "one of the foreign ministry cadres, Kan Man, who has been involved in politics ... he is the one who I expect to be released before the signing of the agreement."

No other government comment on political prisoners has been made.

According to government figures cited by the ICRC, Phnom Penh is holding about 2,000 prisoners of conscience.

Government Declares War on Black Market

BK1410095691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 14 Oct 91

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 14 (AFP)—Now that Cambodia's civil war is nearly over, the government has turned its focus from fighting guerrillas to fighting for control over its economy.

For most Cambodians a bank is just a building, and financial transactions—loans and U.S. dollar exchanges—are the domain of the ethnic Chinese merchants in the markets.

But with its economy starting to open up to the world, the government is trying to wrest control through a public persuasion campaign and tighter controls over blackmarketeers.

This is a country where 16 years ago fanatical Marxists came to power and blew up the central bank, abolished paper money and turned the rich into paupers within minutes.

People here don't trust banks. They keep whatever small fortunes they may have in 3.75 gram (0.13 ounce) gold pieces—called chei—or in U.S. dollars, which they buy on the black market.

"Why gold? It's simply the fact that they don't think the riel has a value, or they might think it fluctuates wildly and is not a stable currency," said a top Asian economist making a study of the situation here.

"First of all you have to convince people that the unit of exchange is the riel, not gold," he said. "Perhaps people have not cleared their minds of the difficulties during the Pol Pot regime."

Pol Pot, who ruled Cambodia at the helm of the Khmer Rouge from 1975-1979, turned money into worthless paper and forced people to barter with crops and farm animals.

The banks here admit they have a long way to go in restoring confidence. A newly created joint venture with Thailand's Siam Commercial Bank, called the Cambodian Commercial Bank, is doing all it can lure people out of the markets and up to its cash windows.

"We have an advertisement on TV at 6 p.m. everyday," said bank managing director Wanakiti Wanasilp.

"It says you can earn interest here, that it's better than keeping your money at home, or even if you don't have business, come drop by," he said.

The bank pays just two percent annually, compounded every six months, for U.S. dollar savings accounts. It pays about 16 percent annually for riel accounts, hardly a drop in an economy where the inflation rate is estimated at 200 percent annually. No government agency has made an exact calculation.

The economist called the interest rates "unrealistic," but Wanasilp defended them.

"It's better than keeping your money at home," he said. "At the bank at least it's safe."

The bank has attracted about 200 U.S. dollar accounts—mostly from foreigners, but from some local people as well—and about 30 riel accounts.

"Later on when we can see a demand and supply curve, we can decide what rate will attract the most customers," he said.

The Foreign Trade Bank and two branches of the municipal bank—all state-run—also accept deposits, but their figures were not immediately available.

A local entrepreneur who arranges car and motorbike rentals for foreigners said he had seen the bank advertisements but preferred to keep his money at home, shrugging silently when asked why.

When he needs more money, he and his friends prefer to take a loan at 100 percent interest from a Chinese merchant than at 18 percent interest from the Commercial Bank.

"People are used to it," he said, "and it's not that they don't trust the bank. The bank doesn't trust you."

"Maybe if you are just a cyclo driver, you don't get a loan, but the markets loan to anybody," he said.

With this rapidly growing economy, the economist said, importers need dollars to pay for goods. And the government needs to act quickly to control foreign exchange, he said.

The National (central) Bank of Cambodia has drafted a law—approved by the National Assembly but awaiting the signature of the prime minister—giving it total control over foreign exchange.

It says all transactions in gold and all blackmarket money changing is illegal. Police recently made a series of raids at the black markets and arrested gold sellers in an attempt to curb the gold trade, but the local entrepreneur said the crackdown had eased during the last few weeks.

Currently, the U.S. dollar is trading at 1,120 riel, and the National Bank openly admits that its exchange rate of 1,000 riel to the dollar is based on the black market.

National Bank vice president Kang I said the government plans to set up changing booths in the markets to encourage people to change money legally.

"It's a good step, but they have to compete with the actual market demand," the economist said.

Outlawing the black market without offering anything to take its place only feeds the demand for a bigger black market, he said.

"The question is, does the government have those dollars (in foreign exchange reserves) to sell?" he asked.

According to the National Bank, the amount of its foreign exchange reserves is a secret.

Phnom Penh Sets Up State-Run Commercial Bank

BK1410085291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 14 (AFP)—Cambodia's top banking officials agreed over the weekend to create a state-run commercial bank separate from the central bank, a bank source said Monday.

The heads of bank branches in 20 provinces met in Phnom Penh on Friday and Saturday and agreed to set up the commercial bank, which would direct daily banking operations separate from the National Bank of Cambodia, the source said.

The National Bank has been undergoing reforms since 1989 to render itself a true central bank which has only regulatory functions, bank vice president Kang I said in a recent interview.

"We want to perfect our banking system to make it more competitive," he said. "This is in order to comform to a market economy system, to make the banking system conform to a market economy."

Previously the National Bank directed and operated all banking activities in Cambodia's capital and 20 provinces.

But the creation of a commercial bank will allow the provincial banks to function with a certain degree of autonomy and keep the National Bank out of day-to-day money transactions, the source said.

Under a bill drafted three months ago by the National Bank of Cambodia, the central bank is also seeking to set up a state-run agricultural bank and a bank for investment and development.

The bill seeks to make the separation of the National Bank from daily banking activities into law, and it is awaiting approval by the National Assembly, Kang I said.

Meanwhile, the government has approved preliminary agreements to allow joint banking ventures with Bangkok Bank, the Thai Military Bank and Nawa, S.A. of Hungary, the source said.

The Cambodian-Hungarian operation would be called Kanawa (Kampuchea-Nawa), he said, but the Thai ventures have not yet adopted a new name.

Currently, Siam Commercial Bank of Thailand is the only foreign bank operating in Cambodia through a joint venture established July 1.

UN To Send Peace-Keeping Troops 'This Month'

BK1210052291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 12 (AFP)—The United Nations will send its first peacekeeping troops to Cambodia by the end of this month, a top U.N. official said here.

The troops will be part of a team of between 200 and 300 people in the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), said the assistant mission chief in the United Nations Development Programme's liaison office, Rajeev Pillay.

UNAMIC will arrive before the end of October, but the number of military personnel in the team is unclear, he said Friday.

The team will be making some observations about what is needed in Cambodia when the full U.N. contingent arrives some time after the country's warring factions sign a peace agreement.

The government here has said it wants U.N. troops to be sent to the provinces immediately to help stop fighting that continues in the jungles. But Pillay said the number of troops arriving this month would probably be too small to control the civil war.

The Phnom Penh government is scheduled to sign a peace agreement with the resistance in Paris on October 23 to end almost 13 years of civil war. But even though the peace plan has already been agreed to by the leaders of all the factions, all sides charge that fighting is still going on in the provinces.

To Include Australian Experts

BK1410144491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 14 (AFP)—A group of 40 Australian military communications specialists will be among the first U.N. peacekeeping troops to arrive this month in Cambodia, a top U.N. official said Monday.

The group is part of 268 people in the 20 million dollar United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), said the assistant mission chief in the United Nations Development Programme's liaison office, Rajeev Pillay.

UNAMIC will arrive before the end of October, but the exact date is to be set after the U.N. Security Council approves the force at a meeting this week, he said.

Its 110 unarmed military personnel will "address violations or alleged violations of the ceasefire," Pillay said.

All sides in Cambodia's 13-year-old civil war agreed to the ceasefire earlier this year, but both the resistance and government factions have charged each other with violations—especially in the provinces of Siem Reap and Battambang.

Pillay said military teams would be sent to the two provinces and military personnel would be stationed at the headquarters of the four factions.

UNAMIC will also run a mine awareness program in areas where refugees are being sent home from camps on the Thai border, he said, but they will not help in mine clearing activities.

UNAMIC is to spend six months here until the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) arrives to take over supervision of this country ahead of free elections in 1992.

UN Warns Khmer Rouge on Forced Repatriation

Cites Draft Peace Accord

BK1210134691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1337 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 12 (AFP)—The United Nations warned the Khmer Rouge on Saturday that forced repatriation from refugee camps under its control in Thailand would violate Cambodia's draft peace settlement.

The warning, in a statement by a senior U.N. official here, came amid signs that Cambodia's deposed radical Marxist faction—now the strongest in the guerrilla coalition battling the Phnom Penh government—was preparing to take tens of thousands of refugees across the Thai-Cambodian border.

"Any such attempts to move these populations would be in conflict with the draft peace settlement for Cambodia which is due to be signed on 23 October in Paris," Shah A.M.S. Kibria, the Bangkok- based U.N. representative for Cambodia, said in his statement.

It "would be contrary to the the agreed U.N. repatriation plan," he added.

Khmer Rouge sources have said the faction, which evacuated Phnom Penh and other cities when it seized power in Cambodia in 1975, is currently preparing land, schools and accommodation inside Cambodia for new arrivals from Site-8, the biggest camp it controls in Thailand.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which was driven from power in 1979 following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, has also signalled its rejection of a U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriation plan.

The Khmer Rouge runs three camps in Thailand at O'Trao, Site-8 and Site-K, with a total population of about 72,000. Site-8 is home to 43,000 refugees.

Kibria said there were also reports that "pressure is being exerted" on the 18,000 refugees in O'Trao to return shortly to Cambodia.

He said he was sounding the alarm with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Thai authorities and former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk—the neutral head of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) which groups representatives of all warring factions.

Early last year, however, the U.N. and other relief organisations failed in attempts to stop the Khmer Rouge from forcibly trucking some 4,000 refugees from a settlement under its control in southern Thailand to northwestern Cambodia.

There have been rumours at Site-8, where Khmer Rouge administrators were replaced late last month by a military-dominated team, that the new camp leaders were planning to take its population across the border between October 20 and 23.

"I would like to reiterate that people can be repatriated to Cambodia under U.N. auspices only when it is safe to do so," Kibria said in his statement.

The U.N. repatriation programme started a few days ago with a "pre-registration" exercise aimed at determining where the 340,000 Cambodians housed in Thai camps wanted to return to.

But relief workers say the UNHCR-organised return of the refugees will start at the earliest around March next year.

The exercise began last week at Site-2, which is controlled by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), one of the two non-communist factions allied to the Khmer Rouge.

U.N. officials have been discussing with Site-8 leaders the possibility of beginning pre-registration there immediately to reassure the refugees.

Aid workers point out however that this would not guarantee that refugees in Khmer Rouge camps would be completely free to tell U.N. investigators where they wanted to go as their leaders may have already told them how to answer.

Khmer Rouge Preparing Repatriation

BK1310081891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Oct 13 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge was believed to be going ahead with preparations to move refugees under its control from Thailand into Cambodia despite a warning from the United Nations against forced repatriation, aid workers said on Sunday.

There were reports of imminent moves by Cambodia's former radical Marxist rulers to move people in the next few days from a camp known as Site-8 across the border into Khmer Rouge-held areas of northwestern Cambodia, the sources said. [passage omitted]

The Bangkok-based U.N. representative for Cambodia, Shah A.M.S. Kibria, warned the Khmer Rouge in a statement here on Saturday that forced repatriation outside the U.N. scheme would be in violation of the peace settlement.

But aid workers said they had received reports that the faction, which evacuated Phnom Penh and other cities in Cambodian at gun point in 1975 when it seized power in Cambodia, were going ahead with preparations for its own repatriation programmes.

The Khmer Rouge, driven from power in 1979 by invading Vietnamese troops, is now the strongest faction in a guerrilla coalition which has been fighting since then to overthrow Hanoi's client government in Phnom Penh.

(In Phnom Penh, Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong also said forced Khmer Rouge repatriation would violate the peace accord.

(But he told reporters on Saturday that the signing of the accord would go ahead as scheduled even if Cambodia's warring factions did not fully respect the agreement).

Refugees Fear Forced Repatriation

BK1410124591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1206 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 14 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge has invited 200 refugees in a Thai border camp to cross into Cambodia to inspect conditions there, but many of them are worried that once across they will not be allowed to return, relief officials said Monday.

The move is the latest development in what is feared may be the beginning of Khmer Rouge efforts to force refugees back into their zone of control in Cambodia to provide the group with a civilian base for future elections.

"The situation is getting more tense," a relie official said.

Late last month the guerrilla group replaced their administrators at the Site 8 camp, home to some 43,000 people just inside Thailand, because they were cooperating with the United Nations on a refugee repatriation plan.

Khmer Rouge sources said they were going ahead with their own plan and had rejected the U.N. plan under which refugees go to transit centres in areas under the control of the Phnom Penh government.

The new Khmer Rouge administrators at Site 8 camp invited 200 of the camp's senior residents, including medics and teachers, to a meeting to explain their plan to take them to relocation sites inside Cambodia on Tuesday and then return to the camp to inform the other camp residents about conditions there.

Only about 80 of those invited turned up, a relief official said.

"People in the camp have asked relief agencies for protection," the official said, adding "we're trying to ensure that those who go into Cambodia do so on their own choice."

A senior commander of the Thai force responsible for the safety of refugees on the border said he was aware of the proposed trip, adding his unit would do all it could to ensure that no refugees were forced back.

"We are 100 percent opposed to forced repatriation," said the officer, who asked not to be identified.

"We have spoken to the new leaders at Site 8 and they have agreed not to do anything drastic. We would rather see people going back under the U.N. plan," he said.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is due to meet representatives from all four warring Cambodian wactions here Tuesday to present them with the final draft of the UNHCR repatriation plan.

Guerrilla Army Demands Inclusion in Peace Treaty

BK1410084091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 14 (AFP)—The military wing of the non- communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Cambodian guerrilla group is demanding that it be included in the final settlement of the conflict in Cambodia.

The KPNLF has been split since the mid-1980's with former Cambodian prime minister Son Sann leading the political wing at the various rounds of negotiations and General Sak Sutsakhan commanding the group's army.

The military wing, in a statement released Monday, pointed out that it had fought for and occupied a zone in northwestern Cambodia and should therefore take part in the final settlement, due in Paris next week.

"Even though we have been denied the right of participation in the negotiation process we are the ones the competent authorities have to deal with regarding all military aspects," the statement said.

The group said if it is denied the right to participate in the final stage of the peace process it "will surely complicate the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict".

The military wing, which has unsuccessfully sought inclusion in Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) of representatives from the rival factions, including the KPNLF political wing, said it wishes to be included in any final decision or agreement in Paris next week.

"Otherwise... (it will) be quite difficult for us... to accept and implement any decision or agreement reached without our participation," it said.

VOK Reports Former Transport Minister Released

BK1410061491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] A former minister in the Heng Samrin communist regime, who has been detained for the past 17 months by the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin communist regime for trying to form a political party, has been freed.

Ung Phan, former minister of transport and communications of the Heng Samrin regime, was released last Thursday.

Sources close to Ung Phan said they met and spoke with Ung Phan on Friday and Saturday.

The Heng Samrin communist regime arrested and detained Ung Phan and his five friends in March of last year following an unsuccessful attempt to set up a political party to replace the communist regime in Phnom Penh. One hundred other people who are currently under investigation are still in prison.

Two other ex-prisoners among the six political leaders detained by the Heng Samrin communist regime were also released: An Sum, former minister attached to the Defense Ministry; and Nu Saing Khan, former chief of the transport department.

This is the first report on the release of political prisoners since this regime promised their release in response to the proposal His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of the Cambodian SNC, made during the August Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting in Phatthaya.

VOK Reports Son Sann International Aid Appeal

BK1510110891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC], who leads the Cambodian delegation to attend the World Bank conference, yesterday said Cambodia will propose to the World Bank and the IMF that special teams of experts be set up to discuss the economic reconstruction of the new Cambodia to conform with Western networks.

His Excellency Son Sann, who is leading the SNC delegation to attend the World Bank's conference as a special guest, spoke to reporters about this yesterday morning before meeting (Gautam Kachi), executive director of the World Bank for East Asian countries. His Excellency Son Sann, former governor of the Cambodian national bank from 1953 [as heard] to 1968, yesterday afternoon met with (Hubert Lewis), IMF director for Central Asia. His Excellency Son Sann said he hopes that these two organizations will send their permanent staff to study every economic aspect of rebuilding Cambodia the way it was before and will set up a plan dealing with money, bank, tax, and accountancy.

His Excellency Son Sann also appealed for emergency humanitarian aid for the Cambodian people, victims of floods and famine in some areas in Cambodia and also along the Cambodian-Thai border.

VOK on Transitional Dissolution of Governments

BK1410122191 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Political commentary: "Exercise of Authorities During the Transitional Period"]

[Text] Dear esteemed listeners: 23 October is the date that has been set for signing the Cambodia peace plan worked out by the five members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]. After the signing, the United Nations will be empowered to play the role of a transitional authority in Cambodia. As this transitional authority, the United Nations will rule over five major ministries that have important powers throughout Cambodia.

To focus on the heart of the matter, you, listeners, can wonder whether both the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government and the National Government of Cambodia—the coalition government of the tripartite Cambodian national resistance movement—can continue to exercise the same power, because Mr. Hun Sen's faction, shored up by the Vietnamese, has affirmed that the two governments will be preserved. We wish to make the following clarification on this issue:

In drawing up the document outlining the UN peace plan for Cambodia, the five major countries have avoided using any wording which would complicate the talks or be unacceptable to any party. They have, however, used different expressions that have the same meaning as the sidestepped wording. Of course, the peace plan does not mention that the two governments should be dissolved before the elections. If this is mentioned, it will certainly cause the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to deadlock again—as in August 1986—because the Hun Sen group, representing the Vietnamese-installed regime, will reject the plan. The peace plan mapped out by the UNSC's five permanent members after the August 1986 international conference in Paris has not specified the dissolution of the two governments prior to elections. It has indicated that the established Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia will be the unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia throughout the transitional period—between the signing of the peace plan and the holding of elections in Cambodia. The UN plan also indicates that the SNC should delegate to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, called UNTAC, all the powers necessary to enable it to carry out its mandate of ensuring security for the Cambodian people and a neutral atmosphere prior to the elections. By all means, the peace plan's stipulation that the SNC will be the only legitimate authority in Cambodia during the transitional period has already sufficiently implied the dissolution of the two governments. Moreover, we wish to emphasize that the Vietnamese-installed government does not exist legally, because it was produced by the Vietnamese. As such, it is not necessary to specify the legal dissolution.

According to the peace plan, the United Nations is empowered to control five major ministries—the Ministries of Defense, Interior, Information, Finance, and Foreign Affairs. The United Nations thus has both military and civil authorities in Cambodia:

In the military field: 70 percent of the armed forces of the four Cambodian parties should be demobilized. The remaining 30 percent should be regrouped, placed in garrisons, and disarmed.

In the civil field: The United Nations should control the Interior Ministry and should have networks to administer provinces, districts, communes, villages, and the police department that the Heng Samrin regime calls "Nokorbal". The United Nations should also administer the Information Ministry, which means that all factions' radios, televisions, newspapers, and press agencies should also be placed under UN control. Along with this, the United Nations should also run the Foreign Ministry as well as the Finance Ministry, which deals with the country's monetary issues and expenses.

It is worth pointing out that all the ministries to be placed under the UN control can affect elections, and if the Heng Samrin regime were to continue to run those ministries, a neutral environment could not be created to ensure fair elections. This would mean that the Cambodian people can never express their wishes in selecting a political regime for Cambodia.

In sum, the comments by the Vietnamese-installed regime's leaders and its propaganda apparatus leads us to conclude that the two governments are to be kept in place. The preservation of the two governments, however, does not mean that the state authorities of the Vietnamese-installed regime will continue to rule over Cambodia, as the United Nations will be authorized to control the regime's five major ministries the peace plan has been signed. Although other unimportant departments will continue to play the same functions as in the past and will not be placed under UN control, the source of power—we wish to make this clear—will no longer be the government shored up by the Vietnamese. The UNTAC is able to decide to place under its control any of the Heng Samrin regime's administrative agencies which are considered to have influence over the Cambodian people's decision to choose their destiny through elections.

This is our clarification that we consider useful for all Cambodians who will express their wishes through the ballot. The outcome of the elections is the ultimate and decisive factor determining the fate of our nation and motherland.

Indonesia

Suharto To Attend Islamic Summit in Senegal

BK1410103491 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] President Suharto has expressed his readiness to accept the Senegalese Government's invitation to attend the summit conference of the Islamic Conference Organization in Dakar early December. The president's readiness to attend the summit meeting was disclosed to reporters by (Mamat Wahab Talal), a special envoy of the Senegalese president, after he paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning.

The Senegalese special envoy added that the summit meeting, which will be attended by 45 heads of state, is to discuss the organization's position on issues which have arisen after the Gulf war as well as on the establishment of a new global order.

Egypt Urges Indonesian Role in Middle East Peace

BK1510064291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Egypt highly appreciates Indonesia's role in dealing with Middle East crises, particularly that between the Arabs and Israel, and hopes that this role will be further enhanced. Speaking at a news conference at the Egyptian ambassador's residence in Jakarta last night, Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister Fawzi al-Ibrashi said Indonesia's current role of supporting the convening of a Middle East peace conference by the end of this month is highly appreciated. He said Egypt is highly interested in the peace conference and calls on Indonesia to contribute to the success of the conference in achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue.

Minister on Favorable Oil Price, Trip to PRC

BK1210135291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita says that on the international market this month Indonesia's oil is priced at $20.45 per barrel, an increase of nearly $1 from the price in September. Speaking to reporters after he and OPEC Secretary General Subroto met with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office this afternoon, Minister Ginanjar said the price of Indonesia's oil might reach $21 per barrel in November. As such, the 1991-92 state budget, based on the world oil price at $19, will face no problems.

Minister Ginanjar also reported to the president on his planned visit to the PRC to persuade that country to become a member of the Association of Tin Producing Countries. After visiting the PRC, the minister will proceed to Australia to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Tin Producing Countries. The meeting will discuss the declining price of tin, which is now lower than its production cost.

Alatas Returns From Malaysia, Welcomes West's Help

BK1310051491 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Indonesia has welcomed Western nations' willingness to help overcome the problem of forest fires in the country. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this to reporters at Sukarno-Hatta airport, Jakarta yesterday on his return from attending the recently concluded two-day inaugural meeting of the Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Commission in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Minister Ali Alatas issued a statement in connection with the remarks by the British High Commission's Adrian Thorpe, who said that Britain and other Western countries would be willing to provide assistance if Indonesia requests it.

In combatting forest fires, high-caliber manpower and technological expertise will be required, and the process will be time-consuming.

'Optimistic' on Cambodian Agreement

BK1310154091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Alatas believes that a new Cambodian state will emerge about two years after the signing of an agreement by the Cambodian warring factions. The agreement is scheduled to be signed in Paris on 23 October.

Speaking to reporters on his return from Malaysia, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the signing of the agreement on the comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem will be a new achievement by the United Nations. Minister Alatas expressed his optimism that the Cambodian warring factions would sign the agreement because serious obstacles toward the achievement of the solution have been overcome.

Laos

President Kaysone Phomvihan Departs for Vietnam

BK1210072091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary and president of the Republic, this morning left on board a special plane to pay an official friendship visit to the SRV. This is his first visit to the SRV after his election to the presidency of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in August.

Among those accompanying the president during the SRV visit are Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; Comrade Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign economic relations; Comrade Somsavat Lengsavat, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Office; Comrade Khamsai Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of economy, planning, and finance; and Comrade Khamphet Phengmeuang, Lao People's Democratic Republic ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

Seeing the president off at the airport were party and state leaders including Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, Comrade Oudom Khatthi-gna, Comrade Choummali Sai-gnason, Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, Comrade Khamphoui Keoboualapha, members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, heads and deputy heads of party and mass organizations at the central level, and high-level military and police officers.

Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and staff members of the SRV Embassy were also present at the airport.

Interior Minister A-sang Laoli Visits PRC

BK1510065591 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] (?Major General) A-sang Laoli, member of the party Central Committee and minister of interior, and the delegation of the Interior Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], left for the PRC at noon yesterday for a friendship visit at the invitation of the PRC Ministry of (?Civil Affairs). The visit is aimed at promoting and strengthening the long-standing solidarity and friendship between the Lao and Chinese peoples in general, and between the Lao Ministry of Interior and the Chinese Ministry of (?Civil Affairs) in particular.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai airport were Major General Khamphon Boutdakham, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of interior; departmental directors and deputy directors; and a number of high-ranking police officers.

Huang Guocai, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also at the airport to see the delegation off.

PRC Trade Union Group Calls on Nouhak, Departs

BK1410094491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] On the evening of 12 October in Vientiane, Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a courtesy call from the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Union led by its chairman, Nijifu. The delegation was paying a friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

During the call, Nouhak Phoumsavan highly assessed the success of the delegation's visit, especially in holding a meeting with its Lao counterpart to exchange experience and to develop cooperation with a view to further strengthening the relations and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Laos and China.

During its official visit to Laos, in addition to meeting Lao leaders, the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Union also visited historical sites and ruins in Vientiane and such production bases as the Beer Brewery and Tobacco Factory.

On the afternoon of 13 October, the delegation ended its four-day visit and left the LPDR for home.

Economy Minister Departs for World Bank Meeting

BK1210074091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and minister of economy, planning, and finance who is in charge of trade and tourism, and his delegation left Vientiane on the afternoon of 11 October to attend the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund scheduled to take place in Bangkok from 15 to 17 October.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of agriculture and forestry, deputy ministers, and a number of high-level cadres.

Nikhom Tantemsap, Thai ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

Philippines

Aquino To Negotiate on Bases Pullout 'Soon'

HK1010023991 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus confirmed that a negotiation between President Corazon Aquino and U.S. Government officials on the proposed U.S. bases three-year phaseout period will be held soon. Manglapus stated that President Aquino believes the compromise withdrawal formula is acceptable to both sides. He added that the three-year withdrawal period will give the United States sufficient time to withdraw their forces from the country.

The government will likewise have time to find alternative jobs for the thousands of Filipinos who will lose their jobs with the withdrawal of U.S. forces. The Philippines is set to send the United States a diplomatic note for an executive agreement on the withdrawal period for the U.S. troops in the Philippines.

Panel To Deliver Diplomatic Note on Withdrawal

HK1410032391 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 14 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[By Dionisio Tubianosa and Mariquit Almario]

[Text] The government is expected, any time this week, to deliver to the United States a diplomatic note that will pave the way for the start of talks between the two governments on the withdrawal of U.S. forces and facilities from the Subic Naval Base within three years.

In a related development, Clark Air Base will be reverted to the Philippines' complete control by the end of next month, Delfin Lazaro, head of the government's Special Operations Team (SOT) on the withdrawal of U.S. military troops and facilities in the country, has said.

Today, the five-man Philippine panel, headed by Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, meets in Malacanang to finalize details of a compromise withdrawal formula in the wake of a Senate proposition seeking the pullout of all military components from Subic and allowing another year for a phasein, and "in the remote possibility" of a one-year extension to complete the conversion process.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said during the weekend the proposed withdrawal formula and the diplomatic note were being finetuned before submission within the week to the U.S. government through its embassy in Manila.

Paredes stressed that there would be no change in the three-year withdrawal period which must be reckoned from September 17, 1991, the day after the expiration of the 1947 Military Bases Agreement.

President Aquino over the weekend acceded to the request of Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus that Drilon be appointed as panel head in his stead in view of his previous international commitments which could not possibly be altered without diplomatic repercussions.

One of the points to be clarified is the status of forces during the withdrawal period. Another issue is qualifying the term "combat troops" in relation to the Senate formula for a withdrawal of military components not later than September 17, 1992.

Members of the panel appointed by Mrs. Aquino last week including Ambassador Raul Rabe, head of the Office of American Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs; Assistant Justice Secretary Teresita de Castro; Defense Undersecretary Feliciano Gacis; and Delfin Lazaro, chairman of the Special Operations Team for the conversion of the bases.

Mrs. Aquino also invited Senators Leticia Ramos-Shahani and Ernesto Maceda and Representatives Jose de Venecia (LDP [Struggle of Filipino Democrats], Pangasinan) and Jose Yap (LDP, Tarlac) to be the panel's advisers.

Lazaro, appearing before the joint committees on foreign affairs and economic affairs of the House of Representatives last week, said the American forces in Clark could be leaving as early as the U.S. Thanksgiving Day, November 27.

He also said the Clark facilities would be turned over on the same date to government control, to be administered specifically by the Department of National Defense.

Lazaro told the committees that the conversion plans for Clark must be activated immediately to effect an efficient phaseout of the U.S. installations.

"The Americans in Clark have not asked for an extension. They may be out of there by Thanksgiving Day," he said.

Lazaro said U.S. officials in Clark had divided the map of the base area into seven "modules."

Each module, he added, would be turned over to the defense department every two weeks until the end of November.

However, Lazaro said, proposal for Clark to be transformed into a civil aviation complex [CAC] might not be feasible at the moment due to the continuing eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo.

The SOT, Lazaro said, had reservations about immediately converting Clark into a CAC since the ashfall from Mt. Pinatubo would make for poor air visibility for pilots.

"Some jet pilots may not want to land there until Mt. Pinatubo rests. The team proposed that the site for the Clark airport be preserved until we haev a clearer picture of Mt. Pinatubo," he said.

The immediate job that might be generated when all U.S. forces pulled out of clark, Lazaro said, was "cleaning up" of the area.

Meanwhile, University of the Philippines President Jose Abueva, head of the Legislative-Executive Bases Conversion Council, said the upcoming three-year withdrawal compromise should embolden the government in implementing the bases conversion plans.

In a position paper, Abueva called on the government to "stop wasting" efforts and funds in extending the stay of the U.S. facilities and troops here and instead concentrate on the conversion plans.

"Let us not allow this agreed-upon three-year withdrawal period to lull us into complacency. Even if the Americans will not completely vacate their military facilities in the Philippines until 1994, we must intensify and broaden the conversion of these facilities to productive civilian uses immediately," he said.

No Manila 'Hardline Stance' on Withdrawal

HK1210082691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Manila, Oct 12 (AFP)—The Philippines will not take a hardline stance in negotiations for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country within three years, Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said Saturday.

He also clarified that a special withdrawal panel, named Friday, would only negotiate the terms of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Subic Naval Base and would not oversee the actual pullout. The panel is headed by President Corazon Aquino's chief aide, Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon.

"We dont want to announce a hardline position from which we cannot back down anymore," Paredes said, explaining why the Aquino government was not taking up a proposal from Senate President Jovito Salonga that all U.S. military equipment in Subic be pulled out in one year.

Paredes said Salonga's formula would effectively require a U.S. pullout in one year and would scrap a planned U.S.-Philippine military exercise scheduled in mid-1992.

Salonga led the 23-member senate last month in rejecting a treaty which would have extended the lease of Subic for 10 years after it expired on September 16. Aquino sought to reverse the decision and she and some 15 senators agreed to compromise by giving the Americans three years to pull out of the base located north of Manila.

Paredes said that "we cannot just draft the pullout schedule alone. We have to agree with the Americans. It has to be a mutual agreement."

Salonga has been insisting that any agreement on a three-year compromise must be ratified by two-thirds of the senate but Aquino insists that a simple majority vote by both houses of congress is sufficient.

Government To Consult Senate on Bases Withdrawal

HK1510060391 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon announced that any plans made by the withdrawal committee will be coordinated with representatives of the Senate, namely Senators Ernesto Maceda and Leticia Shahani. Here is Jojo Ismael with the details:

[Begin Ismael recording] Following a hearing with the Commission on Appointments on his confirmation as executive secretary, Drilon said to Public Service News that his panel is taking into consideration the proposal of some senators for a one-year complete withdrawal of all combat troops from the U.S. facilities in Subic. He said they will consult with Maceda and Shahani regarding any of the panel's details and plans on the coming negotiations with the United States regarding the withdrawal period. Maceda and Shahani were appointed by Aquino to the advisory council of the Republic of the Philippines panel. Drilon said their negotiations will be finished within a short period. Senate President Jovito Salonga asked Aquino to include three senators in the panel so any result from the negotiations will be supported by the Senate. [end recording]

Conversion Authority To Take Over Vacated Bases

HK1410100191 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 14 Oct 91 p 1

[By Cris V. Paraso]

[Text] The Senate is set to endorse a provision in the bill creating the Base Conversion Development Authority (BCDA) which will transfer all reverted United States military facilities to the new government agency.

As proposed by the committee on foreign relations during last week's period of amendments to Senate Bill No. 1648, or the Base Conversion Development Act of 1991, the President will have the power to transfer to the BCDA 49,676 hectares of base lands and extensions of Clark Air Base including the Crow Valley target range, John Hay Air Station in Baguio City, Wallace Air Station in La Union, Capas Relay Station in Tarlac and O'Donnell Transmitter Station in Zambales.

The authority will also take over 14,890 hectares of base lands and extensions of Subic Naval Base including the San Miguel Naval Station in Tarlac.

The President, however, will declare areas to remain as military reservations.

Aside from the US facilities, the BCDA will take over portions of military camps in Metro Manila including the sale of the same, the proceeds of which will form part of the authority's paid-up capital.

Those Metro Manila camps identified by the committee chaired by Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani as subject for disposal include parts of Villamor Air Base, Fort Bonifacio, the Armed Forces Medical Center, and Camps Claudio, Bago Bantay, Ver, Melchor, Atienza and Abad.

However, the provision on the disposal of the camps will still be subject to final Senate approval.

With an authorized capital of P [Philippine peso] 50 billion, the upper chamber endorsed the Shahani committee's recommendation that the BCDA be given an initial operating capital of P70 million.

Senator Ernesto M. Maceda, chairman of the committee on national defense and security, however, objected to the BCDA's "super authority" over all military camps, some of which could be turned over to specific service commands of the Armed Forces or to government agencies.

Since converting Clark and Subic alone will pose "enough problems," he said Wallace, Capas and O'Donnell could be given to the Air Force since these are basically air force facilities, or to the Department of Transportation and Communication.

The San Miguel Naval Communications Station should be given to the Navy and John Hay which is a rest-recreation center to the Department of Tourism.

Sen. Shahani, however, explained that all facilities are extensions of Subic and Clark "so that it would be best if all of them should be interconnected with each other with the Authority coordinating and monitoring the different agencies involved."

She assured that Wallace and O'Donnell would be reverted to the Air Force.

As requested by Sen. Maceda, the Upper Chamber held in abeyance its decision on the matter.

Senators Want Manglapus Off Bases Panel

HK1010053691 Quezon City MALAYA in English 10 Oct 91 p 2

[Text] Senators yesterday urged President Aquino not to appoint Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus as head of the panel that will discuss the pullout of American forces.

"President Aquino should learn from her mistakes. *Nakita naman natin kung paano makipag-negotiate si Secretary Manglapus* [We have seen how Secretary Manglapus negotiates]," said Sen. Joseph Estrada (PMP) [Party of the Philippines Masses], referring to the ill-fated treaty which critics described as "grossly disadvantageous" to Filipinos.

Sen. Heherson Alvarez (LDP) [Struggle of Filipino Democrats] said Manglapus was involved too much with the treaty that would have extended U.S. stay for 10 years, and that somebody with a fresh outlook is needed for the new panel.

The panel will discuss with the U.S. team the agreement allowing a withdrawal period not exceeding three years as well as the conversion of the Subic Naval Base into an international commercial seaport.

Sen. John Osmena (Ind.) said the technical nature of the talks will need someone from the defense department.

Besides, he added, Manglapus is too busy campaigning for the post of secretary-general of the United Nations.

Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile (NP) [Nationalista Party] said a "conflict of interest" will arise if Manglapus is going to head the panel, considering that he is running for the top UN post.

Manglapus would be vulnerable to any arm twisting by the United States, which is influential in the body, Enrile said.

Senator Objects to Composition of Bases Panel

HK1210034891 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga objects to Aquino's newly formed negotiating panel. Salonga said members of the majority and opposition of the Senate should have been included in the panel. Salonga particularly pointed out the names that should have been included in the panel—Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile, Senator Wigberto Tanada, and Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani. But Shahani and Senator Ernesto Maceda were appointed advisers instead. The Senate president stressed that if they included the names that he mentioned, Malacanang would be assured of two-thirds of the senators' votes on any withdrawal agreement. Nonetheless, Salonga admitted that the formation and selection of the panel are the prerogatives of the president.

Aquino Studies 1-Year Bases Pullout Proposal

HK1410101391 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Oct 91

[By Sonny Casulla of DZRH Unit No. 9]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino announced today that the executive department is currently studying the proposal of Senate President Jovito Salonga which calls for the removal from Subic Naval Base of all military operations of the United States within one year. At the same time, President Aquino called on Salonga to explain what he meant by "military operations."

The president said that conforming to Salonga's proposal is dependent on his explanation of what "military operations" means. Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes, on the other hand, said that the meaning of "military operations" is vague. Paredes sought to clarify if repair of war vehicles of the United States is included. Paredes also stressed that if that is so, then the stay of the United States at Subic Naval Base will be rendered useless. Paredes reiterated that the government would like to arrive at a withdrawal agreement acceptable to both the United States and the Philippines, and not to dictate to the United States.

Representatives of the Departments of National Defense and Foreign Affairs are set to proceed tomorrow to the Palace to discuss Salonga's proposal. Furthermore, Paredes said that the Supreme Court most probably would be asked to render a ruling regarding the legality of having the Philippines sign an executive agreement with the United States despite questions from some senators.

According to some senators, the stay of the U.S. forces in the country for more than one year, as provided for in the Ramos-Rusk agreement, will have to be covered in an executive agreement. Meanwhile, the president added that the stand of the Philippines on a three-year withdrawal period remains firm.

Rejects 1-Year Plan

HK1510025791 Manila THE MANILA CHRONCILE in English 15 Oct 91 pp 1, 6

[By staff members Booma Cruz and Johanna Son]

[Text] Malacanang yesterday rejected the three-year compromise formula of Senate President Jovito Salonga calling for a complete pullout of U.S. forces by Sept 16, 1992 from Subic Naval base because it did not want to dictate withdrawal terms to the U.S. government.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said the Palace wanted a withdrawal schedule "mutually acceptable" to both the Philippine and U.S. governments.

"What we'd like to do is work out a mutually acceptable withdrawal schedule among friendly nations," Paredes said.

"We don't want to take the attitude that because the Ramos-Rusk agreement has ended, then we can tell them that they better follow our schedule or leave earlier. We don't want to take that attitude," he added.

He also said: "The thinking of Senator Salonga seems to be that he wants to dictate to the American side what they must do. In other words, you tell them to have all the soldiers out by September 1992, you tell them to turn these facilities over to the Filipinos by this date. You tell them—this is the approach that he's making. We don't want to dictate to the American side."

Paredes also accused Salonga of having a "different agenda" from Malacanang, which was only "concerned with the effects of the bases pullout on the economy and on unemployment." But he refused to say what Salonga's agenda was.

He added that the Palace would negotiate for an executive agreement on the withdrawal schedule even without Senate support.

Salonga and other anti-treaty senators had vowed to block the Palace initiative for an executive agreement if the latter would not provide for U.S. military withdrawal within a year.

The Philippine bases withdrawal panel, apponted by President Aquino to negotiate for and implement an executive agreement with the U.S. government for an orderly and complete bases withdrawal three years from Sept 16, 1991, will meet today.

It will firm up the details of the agreement prior to actual negotiations with U.S. officials.

At the Senate, the Malacanang-sponsored resolution for a three- year U.S. base pullout gained ground after Sen Ernesto Maceda announced his support for it.

He is the 15th senator to do so, and with this development, only one more vote is needed to give the resolution the two-thirds vote Malacanang had wanted.

Earlier, President Aquino, in a statement, said the withdrawal panel, headed by Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, would discuss and consider Salonga's compromise formula.

"We're looking into the possibility of complying with the wishes of the senator (Salonga) of a Sept 16, 1992 withdrawal of all military operations," Mrs. Aquino said, but added that the Palace position on Salonga's proposal would depend on the senator's definition of "military operations."

So far, nine anti-treaty senators have supported Salonga's proposal.

Maceda, campaign manager of presidential aspirant Sen Joseph Estrada, told reporters the latter would also support the resolution.

But Estrada said, "I don't know what he (Maceda) is talking about," after being informed of Maceda's prediction.

He added he would support the resolution only if U.S. troops would be made to leave within a year. Maceda, whom the Palace has named as a withdrawal panel advisers, said he supported the resolution to resolve the bases question and help create an environment favorable to foreign investment.

He said there was no need to "quibble" over two- or three-year withdrawal periods, saying a three-year U.S. pullout would give the country more time to come up with the P [Philippine peso] 500 million needed to convert Subic Naval Base.

"I'm the 15th unconditional vote, while I will fight in the committee for certain concessions," he added. Maceda also said he was willing to grant the U.S. a 50% troop reduction during the first year of the withdrawal process.

De Villa, Abadia Agree on 1-Year Pullout Period

HK1210030391 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Senator Butz Aquino revealed that Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and General Lisandro Abadia, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, agreed with the proposed one-year withdrawal period of the U.S. combat forces from the Subic Naval Base by 16 September next year. The senator made this announcement after talking with De Villa and Abadia in Malacanang. He said the two officials have no objection to the one-year withdrawal period for the U.S. forces in the country. He also said De Villa and Abadia assured him that there will be no problem regarding military operations when the U.S. combat troops leave Subic next year. The senator added that De Villa and Abadia will immediately deploy the Philippine Marines as a substitute for the departing American forces.

Senator Decides To Support 3-Year Pullout Plan

HK1410105091 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Oct 91

[By Restie De Quiros of DZRH Unit No. 8 with Ed Espiritu]

[Text] Senator Ernesto Maceda has finally decided to support the three-year compromise formula drafted by Malacanang regarding the withdrawal of the U.S. military bases in the country. At the same time, Maceda also accepted the offer of Malacanang to be one of the advisers of the withdrawal panel.

In a press conference, Maceda said that it is time to solve the issue on the length of time to be provided for the removal of American military bases in the country, following the rejection by the Senate of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security. It was also learned from Maceda that even Senator Joseph Estrada will soon announce his concurrence with the three-year compromise formula after the United States gives an assurance that they will withdraw their troops in the country within three years.

[Begin Maceda recording in English] I am accepting this designation and as a matter of fact, herein is a result of our weekend trip to five provinces namely: Romblon, Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro and Zamboanga. There is definitely a feeling that people want to get this issue resolved, once and for all. And they accept that as a... [changes thought] it should be resolved, if possible, in not more than two weeks. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Maceda also hinted that Senator Wigberto Tanada will also support the three-year withdrawal formula of the Malacanang Palace, and this would mean that Tanada will become the 16th senator who will support the pull-out plan of Malacanang.

Senator Denies Favoring 3-Year Withdrawal Period

HK1510033091 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 15 Oct 91

[By Grey Timbol]

[Text] Senator Joseph Estrada vehemently denied that he is one of the 16 senators who favor the three-year withdrawal period formula pushed by Malacanang for the retention of the military bases in the country. Senator Ernesto Maceda earlier claimed it was possible for him to convince Senator Estrada to be the 16th senator to favor the withdrawal period.

Estrada said he respects Maceda's statements but clarified that he still remains firm on his position for a short withdrawal period for the American facilities in the country.

[Begin recording in English] [Timbol] Is it true that you are now the 16th senator to favor the...

[Estrada, interrupting] No, no. I respect the thinking of Senator Maceda that he might have said on this, but this involves the sovereignty of our country, and I cannot compromise the sovereignty of our country. [end recording]

In this regard, only 15 senators favor the three-year withdrawal formula drafted by Malacanang, and Senator Maceda is one of the latest to join this group.

Support for Bases Stay 'Dropped Significantly'

HK1510085391 Quezon City MALAYA in English 14 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[By Raul Francia]

[Text] The number of Filipinos favoring continued stay of American bases in the country has dropped significantly, the latest nationwide survey of the Social Weather Station [SWS] showed.

The survey, which polled 1,200 persons last July, also found no evidence to support the belief that the bases issue would be crucial to voters' choices in next year's elections.

The SWS said the number of pro-bases Filipinos dropped from 61 percent last November to 47 percent as it detected a slight increase in the number of people favoring non-extension of the bases stay from last November's 17 percent to 20 percent in July.

Among pro-bases respondents, 40 percent said they think the U.S. benefits more than the country with the bases' continued stay while 41 percent expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. compensation offer.

The treaty extending the stay of Subic Naval Base by another 10 years has been rejected by the Senate. Malacanang and pro-bases senators are proposing a three-year withdrawal period while anti-bases hardliners in the Senate are batting for a one-year pullout period.

Noting President Aquino's earlier position to hold a referendum to determine the fate of the bases, the SWS survey said: "It appears that the outcome would be determined by the relative effectiveness of pro-bases and anti-bases campaigns."

It noted a high of 81 percent national awareness of the presence of the bases with 95 percent in Metro Manila.

In saying the bases issue apparently has no significance on how a voter would vote next May, the SWS said prominent anti-base Senators Joseph Estrada (PMP [Party of the Filipino Masses]) and Rene Saguisag (LP [Liberal Party]) were more popular among pro-base voters than among anti-base voters.

Anti-base Sen. Wigberto Tanada (LP) and Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile (NP [Nationalist Party]), on the other hand, were relatively unpopular both to the public in general and to anti-base voters, in particular,it said.

Pro-base Sen. Leticia Ramos-Shahani (LDP [Struggle of Filipino Democrats]) was rated highly by antibase voters.

The survey said a third of the respondents said they favor an anti-base candidate in the 1992 national elections, while 60 percent said they do not.

The SWS said: "The electorate...has other, apparently more important, criteria in mind...in assessing the performance of politicians."

Voters Asked To Reject Pro-Bases Candidates

HK1510083791 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Oct 91 pp 1, 12

[Text] Two anti-base advocates have called for a rejection of pro-base candidates in next year's elections to ensure that U.S. military presence in the country would be terminated as intended by the Senate rejection of a new base treaty.

Sen. Wigberto Tanada and Rep. Nikki Coseteng issued the call during a forum hosted by the Women in Nation Building (WIN) held in makati.

"The best guarantee (against U.S. military presence) will be to elect the kind of leaders who have already made known their decision to reject the bases," Tanada said during the forum.

Tanada, one of 12 senators who voted the bases out, also warned that President Aquino, if reelected, would definitely amend the Constitution to perpetuate U.S. military presence in the country.

Coseteng said Ms. Aquino's shift from an anti-base stand during the 1985 snap election campaign to a "rabidly" pro-base position this year should make the people realize that she can not be counted on to uphold nationalist ideals.

Coseteng also accused proponents of a three-year withdrawal period of "hypocrisy."

"The situation right now is that while they are so concerned about the 40,000 base workers, all these years, they never cared for the plight of the 20 million underemployed and unemployed Filipinos," Coseteng said.

"They are not concerned about the base workers. They are using it as an excuse to keep US military presence here," she added.

Tanada has expresed fears the Aquino administration will delay the withdrawal of U.S. troops beyond Sept. 16 next year until Ms. Aquino or a new pro-base president is elected.

The possibility of the next administration ignoring the Senate rejection of the new base treaty prompted Sen. Rene Saguisag to say that the three-year withdrawal plan he is pushing for would be virtually useless if the new administration chooses to keep U.S. military forces here.

"There is nothing we do here that cannot be undone by the next administration," said Saguisag, an anti-treaty senator who later masterminded the three-year pullout plan.

Anti-base senators have said the continued U.S. military presence after the Senate rejection of the treaty is a flagrant violation of the Constitution.

The Constitution stipulates that upon the expiration of the 1947 RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, no foreign troops or facilities may be based here beyond 1991 unless under a new treaty concurred in by two-thirds of the Senate.

The 1947 pact expired Sept. 16, the same day the Senate rejected the new treaty by a 12-11 vote, four more votes than what is required to turn the agreement down.

The anti-treaty senators said U.S. troops should have started leaving Subic and other facilities here the day after the Senate rejected the treaty.

But Ms. Aquino was able to convince at least 15 senators to endorse Saguisag's three-year pulout plan.

Rumors of Pro-Aquino Coup Plot Denied

HK0910100091 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Oct 91

[By Fernan Imberga of DZRH unit 22]

[Text] The Philippine National Police [PNP] dismissed an accusation by rightist rebels that the yellow army will launch a constitutional coup to save the Aquino government and block the holding of an election on 11 May 1992. Senior Superintendent Reynaldo Wycoco, the PNP spokesman, said there is no truth in the rumor that a secret Aquino-Nazareno conspiracy exists to retain the present administration. The PNP also denied the existence of a yellow army which would allegedly save the Republic of the Philippines through a revolutionary-military junta led by President Aquino before the 11 May 1992 presidential election. Wycoco said this kind of allegation should be ignored and dismissed. He added that the police have many things to attend to and could not entertain this kind of action. According to Wycoco, the constitutional rescue plan has no basis and is only speculation.

[Begin Wycoco recording in English—in progress-]....business, we will not even dignify it with an answer because it has no basis whatsoever. It is so preposterous and so even answering it will give it a semblance of decency. It does not need any answer. [end recording]

Aquino Says Amnesty 'Possibility' for Rebels

HK1410071591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Manila, Oct 14 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said here Monday an amnesty for rightist military coup plotters who have tried to topple her from power was a "possibility."

Aquino said in a statement that "we are not thinking of a grant of amnesty as a carrot which would lure the rebel soldiers in," but added that "an amnesty remains a possibility."

However she also said that "it will come only after we have satisfied ourselves that justice has been served."

She was reacting to reports that the leaders of the fugitive coup plotters planned to turn themselves in within a month after several of their captured comrades were released from detention and put in the charge of their military superiors.

Military chief General Lisandro Abadia has been meeting with leaders of the rebels, including ex-army colonel Gregorio Honasan, to try to talk them into turning themselves in.

Three surrendered to the police last week in response to the goodwill gestures of Gen. Abadia.

The rightists have mounted seven coup attempts against the Aquino government since 1986.

Rejects General Amnesty

HK1410060891 Quezon City MALAYA in English 14 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[By Marie Rose Feliciano]

[Text] President Aquino is opposed to the grant of general amnesty to all rebels, whether rightist or leftist, because of her policy of "reconciliation based on justice," a Malacanang official who requested anonymity said yesterday.

"If they (rebel officers) go back to the military, they should stand trial for breaking the articles of war," the official said.

The source said Mrs. Aquino will also not endorse a bill filed last Wednesday by Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (Ind. [Independent], Sorsogon) seeking general amnesty for communist and rightist rebels.

Gillego said he might amend portions of his bill to incorporate the recommendations of Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. and Armed Forces chief Gen. Lisandro Abadia that the rebels must renounce violence, pledge allegiance to the Constitution, and support the elected officials of the land before they are granted amnesty.

The President earlier said she might consider the granting of amnesty to military rebels if they take "meaningful moves" to show their sincerity and to put an end to the division in the military.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said these "meaningful moves" might include the surrender of the rebels.

Abadia said Honasan and seven other coup leaders are set to surrender before the end of the month.

The Gillego bill provides that the rebels be given six months to avail of the amnesty program.

National Security Director Rafael Ileto said he is in favor of granting "selective amnesty" to military rebels. He said those directly responsible for the coup must face the charges.

The Malacanang official said Abadia has not cleared with Mrs. Aquino his promise to military rebels that they will not be handcuffed or jailed once they return to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] control.

The source said although President Aquino gave Abadia blanket authority for the peace negotiations, this does not mean that Mrs. Aquino has approved Abadia's announcement that there will be "no jail, no handcuffs" for military rebels.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, former deputy chief of staff, said he agrees with the policy of Abadia to bring back the rebels to the fold, but added that "the reconciliation efforts should include leftist elements."

Aguirre urged President Aquino and the military leadership to negotiate not only with rebel soldiers but also with leftist elements "to achieve genuine and lasting peace."

"As far as the law if concerned, they are both rebels. Ony the ideology is different," he said.

Further on Possible Amnesty for Rebels

HK1410094491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Oct 91

[By Sonny Casulla]

[Excerpt] President Corazon Aquino said today that rebel soldiers, including renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan, will only be given amnesty after they face trial on the rebellion charges filed against them.

In a press statement, the president stressed that the government is not offering amnesty simply to entice rebels into surrendering to the authorities. According to the president, although there is a great chance for amnesty, it would only be given after the government is sure that justice has been served.

Prior to this, the president said that she would only consider granting amnesty to right-wing rebels if the rebels were to show that they were taking significant steps toward achieving peace.

Meanwhile, House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. laid down the condition that the rebels should first swear allegiance to the Constitution and promise never to join any future coup attempts before amnesty could be considered. [passage omitted]

Officials Vow Early Passage for Amnesty Bill

HK1410050291 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Oct 91 pp 1, 24

[By Rod L. Villa]

[Excerpt] Congress and executive department leaders have vowed early passage of a general amnesty bill covering rightist military rebels, the communist leftists, Muslim secessionists, and other extremists, on certain conditions.

Speaker Ramon V. Mitra Jr. directed immediate plenary action on a bill, authored principally by Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (NUDO [expansion unknown], Sorsogon), for this purpose as Senators Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate defense committee, and Rene Saguisag said that they will seek similar action in the Senate.

Gen. Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, said he shared the position of the legislative leaders on the grant of amnesty on condition that those who seek it must pledge allegiance to the Constitution, respect for the government, and renounce violence.

This developed as former Army lieutenant colonel [rank as published] Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP), is reportedly planning "to return to military control" by Oct. 31.

Abadia said Honasan, four former generals, and other top military rebel leaders agreed to "return to military control." [passage omitted]

Military Rebels To Demand U.S. Bases Removal

HK1510121491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Manila, Oct 15 (AFP)—Military rebels want U.S. bases in the Philippines removed as part of an agenda they expect to submit to officials during surrender talks, the armed forces chief said here Tuesday.

General Lisandro Abadia said he recently obtained a draft of a position paper the coup plotters planned to submit to officials during the resumption of talks about their surrender.

"Aside from electoral reforms, the position paper also contained a demand for the removal of the bases. It has a similarity with the NDF [National Democratic Front] line," he said, referring to the communist insurgent National Democratic Front which has also been calling for the removal of U.S. bases in this country.

Rightist military renegades have launched seven coup attempts against President Corazon Aquino since she assumed power in 1986.

They previously said alleged communist sympathizers within the Aquino government were among the reasons for their coup bids. But after U.S. jets from an air base near Manila helped government forces quash their last attempt in December, 1989, they picked up an anti-U.S. line.

Abadia said "I'm still optimistic" that rebel leader Gregorio Honasan will surrender this month, and denied reports that he was already under military custody.

He said the rebel position paper is expected to be submitted to military officials this month during surrender talks and the issues raised will serve as the "talking points," in so-called "reconciliation talks," between the plotters and the government.

He added that other demands included calls for political reforms, but he did not elaborate.

Abadia has been holding talks with the military fugitives to convince them to come out of hiding. He has also ordered the release of dozens of captured coup plotters into the custody of their military superiors as a goodwill gesture to the plotters.

The Philippine senate last month rejected a treaty extending the stay of U.S. Subic Naval Base in this country for 10 years. However, Aquino has proposed a three-year pullout period for the bases to minimize the effect of their withdrawal on the country's economy.

Aquino's top aide, Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, said the government would send a diplomatic note to the United States this week asking for negotiations on the proposed three-year pullout.

He said that "we will invite the U.S. side to sit down with us as soon as possible," adding that they would take up a proposal by Senate President Jovito Salonga to have all U.S. military equipment removed from the base within one year.

He also said they hoped to finish the talks as soon as possible.

Salonga, who led the Senate in rejecting the 10-year treaty, has called for a September 16, 1992 deadline to phase out Subic's military operations, but has not spelled out which functions should be covered by this category.

The anti-U.S. senators fear that unless major military facilities are pulled out soon, Washington might simply wait for a new Philippine administration and congress to be elected in the May 1992 elections and reopen talks on a new basing pact.

Military Readies Security Measures for Rebels

HK1410101891 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Oct 91 pp 1, 24

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has readied security measures that will ensure the safety of former Army lieutenant colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and other key leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) who will return to military control by Oct. 31.

This developed as Acting Defense Secretary Renato de Villa also called on the RAM-SFP leaders to do their part in ensuring the success of the government-initiated peace efforts with the rebel military officers.

"We are all hopeful that we can bring this problem to an end soon. But it takes two sides to work that out," De Villa said.

De Villa has ruled out anew the grant of general amnesty by the Department of National Defense (DND) and the AFP for ultra-rightist elements despite their intentions to return to military control. "We cannot handle that at our level," he said.

He stressed that the granting of general amnesty for rebels should first be approved by the Congress.

Lt. Col. Benjamin Enrile, AFP spokesman, aid that security measures have been mapped out by the AFP leadership to ensure the safety of Honasan and other leaders of the RAM-SFP.

The security arrangements for Honasan were discussed during a recent command conference in Camp Aguinaldo. The custodial assignments for the returning rebel officers were also tackled during the meeting, it was learned.

Military sources said that Honasan will be the only RAM-SFP leader who will be under the direct custody of Abadia while the others will be assigned to their respective commanding generals from the Philippine National Police (PNP), Air Force, Army and Navy.

Abadia earlier said that Honasan cannot be placed under the custody of House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. based on the principle of chain of command. He said that Mitra should obtain authorization from President Aquino, who is the commander-in-chief, before the speaker can take Honasan into his custody.

Military authorities, who refused to be identified, said that the recent moves by Abadia such as his recommendation to release at least 40 top RAM-SFP leaders from detention while Honasan and his group are expected to "surface" within a few days have placed the peace negotiations on a "very critical level."

Among those released from detention were former Army brigadier general Marcelo Blando; former Air Force brigadier general Jose Comendador, former Constabulary brigadier general Edgardo Abenina, former Constabulary lieutenant colonel Vic Batac, and former Marine colonel Romelino Gojo.

Abadia has also recommended to De Villa the transfer of 20 convicted coup plotters who are serving 20-year jail terms at the National Penitentiary in Muntinlupa to the AFP Custodial Center in Fort Bonifacio, Makati.

Further on Custody Arrangements

HK1510023191 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Oct 91 p 16

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has prepared custodial arrangements for former Army lieutenant colonel Gregorio Honasan and other leaders of the outlawed Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) in view of their scheduled return to military control before Oct 31.

The custodial arrangements for the top ranking RAM-SFP leaders were mapped out during a recent conference held in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, on the basis of Article of War No. 70 which allows suspected military offenders to be placed in the custody of their immediate superiors, it was learned.

Military authorities said that the AFP top brass have agreed that Honasan, who is considered the most influential RAM-SFP leader, will be the only rebel officer to be placed in the custody of AFP chief of staff Gen Lisandro C. Abadia. While in custody, Honasan will be subject to restrictions to be imposed by Abadia, such as limited access to certain areas and strict compliance with AFP-designed security arrangements.

Former Air Force brigadier general Jose Ma Zumel will be placed in the custody of Maj Gen Loven Abadia, Air Force chief, while former Navy commodore Domingo Calajate will be in the custody of Rear Admiral Mariano Dumancas Jr, Philippine Navy chief, military authorities said.

Maj Gen Arturo Enrile, Army chief, will take charge of dismissed Army junior officers who are also expected to return with Honasan.

Rebel Constabulary officers will be assigned to Director General Cesar Nazareno of the Philippine National Police.

During the 365 Breakfast Forum at the Hotel Inter-Continental Manila, Abadia said Honasan and his group will be placed under house arrest. "But there will be no handcuffs... no nothing," he said.

The AFP chief said that they will be given "honorable treatment based on the gentleman's agreement" forged by both him and Honasan's group.

Abadia said that he also ordered the release of key RAM-SFP officials who were placed under detention in Camp Aguinaldo. They will be placed under house arrest.

Among those to be placed under house arrest are former Air Force brigadier general Jose Commendador, former Air Force brigadier general Edgardo Abenina, former Army brigadier general Marcelo Blando, former Marine colonel Romelino Gojo, and former Constabulary lieutenant colonel Vic Batac.

The RAM-SFP officials have been cooperative in the efforts of the government to establish peace negotiations with Honasan's group since Abadia started the move last April.

The AFP chief recommended to Defense Secretary Renato S. De Villa the transfer of 20 convicted military rebels from the National Penitentary in Muntinlupa to the new AFP Custodial Center in Fort Bonifacio, Makati.

Among those serving a 12- to 20-year jail terms for their involvement in the series of coup attempts are former Constabulary colonel Oscar Canias and former Constabulary major Reynaldo Cabauatan.

Ramos Opposes Proposed Amnesty

HK1410121591 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Former Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos strongly objected to the granting of total amnesty to rebel soldiers. This statement was made by former Secretary Ramos in reaction to the proposal to give amnesty to rebel soldiers who were involved in past coup attempts. The former defense secretary stressed that he has always strongly believed in selective amnesty rather than in general amnesty for the members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement- Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Officers Union, especially with regards to its leaders. Ramos also added that the government should not overlook the number of lives that were lost in the rebel soldiers' attempts to dismantle the government.

Malacanang Lauds Expected Return of Honasan

HK1410145091 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Oct 91 pp 1, 16

[By Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Malacanang welcomed yesterday the expected return of former Army lieutenant colonel Gregorio Honasan and other coup leaders to military control by the end of the month, saying it will boost political stability and investor confidence in the country.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes expressed the Executive branch's faith in Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) chief of staff Gen. Lisandro Abadia who had arlier said that Honasan and other leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) have finally agreed to return to the AFP by Oct. 31.

Paredes also cited the contribution of Speaker Ramon Mitra to the talks with ultra-rightist rebels despite reports from political camps that were discrediting him.

"Abadia has been very successful in being able to talk to these military rebels under their own terms using the frame of reference acceptable to military men, whether they are inside or outside the fold," he said.

Abadia had said earlier that the rebels will not be considered "surrendered." He and the military rebels have agreed reportedly to use the phrase "return to military control" instead of "surrender" as a sign of respect between them.

The AFP chief has informed Mrs Aquino and other officials about the return soon of Honasan and other coup leaders, Paredes said, noting that the talks had prior Malacanang approval. [passage omitted]

More Rebel Soldiers To Surrender to Military

HK1510090591 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Oct 91 pp 1, 15

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Former Army lieutenant colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and other leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement- Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) have finally agreed "to return to military control" by Oct. 31, Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said yesterday.

Military observers said Abadia declined to use the word "surrender" because government negotiators led by Abadia himself and Honasan's group forged a "gentlemen's agreement" to use the phrase "return to military control" as a sign of respect between them.

Abadia said the rebel military officers will still have to face military or civilian courts to try them on their alleged involvement in coup attempts against the Aquino government since 1986.

In an interview at the AFP Commissioned Officers' Club in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Abadia said former Air Force brigadier general Jose Ma. Zumel, another leader of the RAM-SFP, was the first to express his intention to return to military control.

He added that other RAM-SFP leaders agreed to follow Zumel.

Others who are expected to return to military control are former Navy Commodore Domingo Calajate, Navy captain Felix Turingan, Air Force lieutenant colonel Red Kapunan, Marine captain Ariel Querubin, and Army captain Andy Gauran, Abadia said.

The AFP chief said other junior officers are also expected to "surface" soon.

Last Thursday, three former Constabulary officers, identified as former major Rodolfo Tor and former captains Washington Javier and Rafael Cardeno, returned to military control and took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

Military analysts said the return of the three paved the way for the other RAM-SFP leaders.

Under Articles of War No. 70, Honasan and the other RAM-SFP leaders will be placed in the custody of top AFP officers while under trial. Abadia started his efforts for peace talks with the RAM-SFP last April.

Military analysts said Abadia's main concern is to eliminate coup attempts considered a major factor in the country's political stability.

Abadia said "Honasan is the symbol of disunity in the AFP."

He ruled out general amnesty as a pro-condition for the rebel officers' "return," but said the ultra-rightists agreed to his demand for recognition of the Constitution and renunciation of the armed struggle to pursue their efforts at reforming the government.

"The ball is now in the hands of our national leaders," military analysts said.

The RAM-SFP had earlier submitted its position paper to Malacanang on its demands for reforms in the country's election system.

Military authorities said the RAM-SFP leaders "have left their fate to the next President who may grant them general amnesty."

Some presidential aspirants have expressed their support for the granting of general amnesty to the ultra-rightists.

Enrile Criticized for Talks Offer to Rebels

HK1410125091 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 14 Oct 91 p 1

[By Dionisio Tubianosa]

[Text] Malacanang said the offer made by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile to try to talk with the military rebels himself if the government failed to find a resolution to the rightist rebellion issue was not done in good faith.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes told Palace reporters Saturday that the Enrile offer could not be credible because he was the first leader "that set these military men astray."

"The offer by Senator Enrile to talk to the rebels if the government is unable to find the resolution is like sending a wolf to the chicken coop because he is the first leader that set these military men astray. So I don't believe the Enrile offer was done in good faith," Paredes said.

It was earlier reported that Honasan and his group could surface and return to military control within the month. Malacanang also acknowledged that there was no talk of surrender or giving up.

"I don't think we are talking about giving up...I believe what we are discussing here is whether Honasan, as AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Lisandro Abadia so very carefully puts it, would put himself under military control," Paredes explained.

On the question of why Honasan also met with Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. about two weeks ago, Paredes replied: "I think General Abadia had a couple of meetings with the rebels already...and I believe that when the rebels met with Speaker Mitra, this was perhaps a way of trying to gauge also what the civilian leadership was thinking...and certainly that was about the highest that they could go in meeting with the...well, as close as they could get to the President. I supposed they felt better meeting with the Speaker" than with any other official, Paredes explained.

Joint Military Exercise Moved to Zambales

HK1510093291 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 15 Oct 91 p 12

[Text] The military has shelved its original plan to conduct this year's Philippine-United States "Balikatan"

["Shoulder to Shoulder"] joint exercise in the disputed Kalayaan Islands because it may raise a howl of disapproval from neighboring countries with territorial claims in the Spratley Islands. The Balikatan exercise will instead be held in Zambales in the first week of December, Lt Col. Manuel Tandoc, Balikatan public affairs chief said the other day. Close to 3,000 Filipino and American troops are scheduled to take part in the war games which Col. Tandoc said is partly intended to gauge the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] capability to repel external aggressors. He admitted they had initially considered holding the joint military maneuvers in the Kalayaan Islands, west of Palawan, but finally discarded the idea because it may alarm countries with claims in the nearby Spratley and Paracel groups. The Kalayaan Islands is part of the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Most of the country's existing oil wells are located in the continental shelf between the islands and Palawan. The U.S. will provide warships and fighter planes for the maneuvers. The AFP, in turn, will provide most of the manpower, including a battalion of reservists from Central Luzon who will be mobilized in November to perform civil-military operations. Col. Tandoc said the Balikatan maneuvers will involve an actual amphibious landing in the beaches of Zambales. The mock battles is predicated on a hypothetical invasion of the country, he said. It will help identify the AFP's weaknesses so these can be corrected, he added. The AFP is set to shift to the external defense mode after 1992 when it expects to reduce the communist insurgency to a peace and order problem.

Thailand

Foreign Minister Asa on UN, Saudi Relations

BK1110142191 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin returned to Bangkok today after attending the 46th United Nations General Assembly in New York. He told reporters upon his arrival that his trip had great success. He explained to the Assembly the Thai Government's position on ASEAN's role in economic contributions within the UN framework and in the Cambodian peace process. The four Cambodian factions will hold talks and sign a peace accord in Paris on 23 October. The results of the signing will be presented for review to the United Nations Security Council during the General Assembly.

Asa said that he will preside over the opening ceremony of the Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh on 20 November, after which he will call on Prince Sihanouk.

The foreign minister added that he also met with the Saudi foreign minister. He had submitted to his Saudi counterpart a copy of the results of the investigation into the murders of Saudi diplomats, and the Saudi foreign minister was satisfied with the results. A suspect has been arrested in the murder case. The Saudi Government wishes to establish good relations between the two countries and to jointly solve problems, such as those concerning Thai laborers and products.

The Saudi Government is currently preparing for Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's upcoming visit. The prime minister is very interested in the visit to Saudi Arabia.

Foreign Minister on Participating in UN Forces

BK1210142191 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin has said that there have been no negotiations with the United Nations on a request for Thai troops to join the UN peace-keeping force in Cambodia.

[Begin recording in progress] [Asa] ... there has been no mention within the framework of the United Nations for participation of Thai troops.

[Unidentified correspondent] Hun Sen reportedly stated that he did not want participation by any country that may have an interest in the Cambodian question.

[Asa] That is correct, which confirms that he does not want any country to participate that is directly involved, which could include Thailand.

[Correspondent] Are we going to offer our services?

[Asa] No, we will not, but we will cooperate with the United Nations.

[Correspondent] Since we have participated for some time, why have we not offered our services?

[Asa] We would be embarassed if our offer were rejected, would we not? We will not offer ourselves, but we are always ready to assist the United Nations. We want to see a return to peace as soon as possible. We will support any UN role that will quickly bring success in Cambodia. [end recording]

UN Seeks Thai Help in Refugee Repatriation

BK1310015491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Oct 91 pp A1, A2

[Text] The United Nations is seeking the Thai government's intervention to prevent Khmer Rouge guerrillas from carrying out an alleged plan to forcibly repatriate thousands of Cambodians from border camps, a move that would violate the Cambodian peace agreement to be concluded later this month, a senior UN official said.

Shah A.M.S. Kibria, UN special representative for humanitarian assistance to Cambodians, said yesterday he had also informed the UN secretary general and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, of the plan by the Khmer Rouge leaders at Site 8 to send back some or all of the camp's population of 43,000.

The special representative said he would ask the Thai government to foil any attempt to move the population which he said "would be in conflict with the draft peace settlement and contradict the agreed UN repatriation plan."

"This is happening in the territory of Thailand. And our understanding has always been that Thailand is not in favour of un-coordinated repatriation outside the UN arrangement," Kibria said.

The UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), in a letter dated Oct 8, asked the Thai Supreme Command, which oversees all Cambodian camps, to disallow armed Cambodians from entering Site 8 to prevent intimidation of civilians in the camp.

The special representative also quoted reports from UNBRO and relief workers that many Cambodians at Site 8 had expressed fear of being sent back against their will and of the dangers of a premature return.

Such dangers include hundreds of thousands of landmines planted throughout Cambodian countryside by the warring factions during the 12-year civil war. The mines continue to inflict high casualties among Cambodian civilians even after the fighting has ceased.

"I would like to reiterate that people can be repatriated to Cambodia under UN auspices only when it is safe to do so," Kibria said. "The UN is not in a position at this time to assist any Cambodians who chose to return prematurely."

UNBRO and relief workers have received formal requests for protection from many Cambodians in Site 8 who are against the planned repatriation by Khmer Rouge guerrillas, he said.

"I am requesting the Thai authorities to allow such special cases to be moved on humanitarian grounds to alternative UN-administered sites on the border," the special representative said.

Khmer Rouge is said to be preparing settlement sites inside Cambodia for new arrivals from Site 8, the biggest camp it controls in Thailand. The faction also controls two other camps in Thailand at O'Trao and Site K with a combined population of about 30,000.

Aid Workers Urge UN To Evacuate Refugee Camp

BK1510024991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Oct 91 p A4

[Text] International aid workers yesterday urged Thai authorities to either seal off Site 8 camp or evacuate to a UN-administered camp all displaced Cambodians who are opposed to the forced repatriation being organized by the Khmer Rouge, a move many fear could jeopardize the Cambodian peace settlement in Paris next week.

International aid workers based in Aranyaprathet told THE NATION that preparations for the repatriation were being carried out in earnest by the new Khmer Rouge leadership of Site 8, which houses 43,000 civilians displaced by the 12-year civil war in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Lionel Rosenblatt, executive director of Refugee International, said in Bangkok yesterday the Khmer administrators at Site 8 had issued an "invitation" to some 200 senior residents, including teachers, in the camp to examine the proposed resettlement sites inside Cambodia today.

Aid workers, who asked not to be named, confirmed that the camp's new Cambodian administrators, who overthrew their predecessors late last month, planned to take the 200 on the "observation trip." Many of the community leaders had expressed fears that they might not be allowed to return, they said.

"The United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) officials have asked the Thai security personnel at Site 8 to make sure that no one is forced out of the camp," one of the sources said. "But they were not given adequate assurance."

"To ensure against forced repatriation, Thai authorities could either send in troop reinforcements and seal off Site 8, or have all civilians who are against the repatriation transferred to a UN-administered camp like Khao I Dang," one of the sources said.

About 300 civilians at Site 8 have formally requested protection from ICRC for fear that they would be sent back against their will and face the dangers of a premature return, according to the sources.

Such dangers include hundreds of thousands of landmines planted throughout the Cambodian countryside and frequent outbreaks of communicable diseases such as malaria.

The United Nations yesterday sent a letter to the Thai Foreign Ministry, seeking the Thai Government's intervention to prevent the Khmer Rouge from carrying out the plan to forcibly repatriate some or all of the Site 8 population between Oct 20-23.

The world body also has also asked Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to pressure the Khmer Rouge to abandon its repatriation plan.

On Oct 23, leaders of the Cambodian resistance forces and the Phnom Penh regime are scheduled to sign a peace agreement in Paris that will pave the way for a mass repatriation of displaced Cambodians under the arrangement of the UN and an internally-supervised general election.

The Khmer Rouge's plan is apparently aimed at maintaining control over the camp population in anticipation of the general election. The move would violate the draft peace settlement and contradict the agreed-upon UN repatriation plan.

Rosenblatt said that if the Khmer Rouge were able to force displaced Cambodians to return, negative repercussions would hit all of the camps along the border, undermining the credibility of the UN peace plan for the entire country of Cambodia.

NLA Approves Burmese Border Memo, Drug Bill

BK1310035291 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] The National Legislative Assembly [NLA] on Friday [11 October] approved a memorandum of understanding between Thailand and Myanmar on fixed boundary along the Mae Sai and Ruak Rivers as proposed by the Cabinet.

Under the memorandum, Thailand and Myanmar agreed to use the deep channels of the rivers as the permanent border line. This will help solve border problems that may arise in the future from changing direction of the two rivers. The memorandum will also promote cooperation between local authorities of both countries.

The NLA, at the same time, approved the drug addicts rehabilitation draft bill after being scrutinized by the parliamentary public health committee. The bill requires detained suspects found to be drug addicts to receive treatment and undergo rehabilitation.

In addition, the NLA also passed in the first reading nine draft bills some of which involve signboard tax, antipiracy program, and rabies control.

700 Burmese Soldiers Reported on Thai Territory

BK1310031091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Oct 91 p 4

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun would deny that there were any Burmese troops on Thai soil, but a small village about five kilometres from the Thai-Burmese border in Mae Hong Son Province has been identified as a camp where some 700 Rangoon troops are stationed, KHAO PHISET said.

It claimed that the three companies of Burmese troops, based 40 kilometres from the main Karen headquarters, use boats flying Thai flags to patrol as well as supply strategic items along the Salween River, which is the borderline between Thailand and Burma.

SRV Signs Draft Agreement on Fishing 12 Oct

BK1210032091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam yesterday signed a draft agreement, which will be used as framework of fishing cooperation between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Bangkok at the end of a two-day meeting of officials concerned from both sides.

Director General of the Fisheries Department Plotprasop Suratsawadi, who headed the Thai delegation at the meeting, said the agreement encompasses technical and investment cooperation in joint fishing activities.

He said the agreement will be presented to the meeting of foreign ministers of both countries scheduled in Thailand next week, which will be finalized before the visit here of Vietnamese prime minister at the end of this month.

Mr. Plotprasop also said that as a way to strengthen fisheries ties between the two countries Thailand has agreed to return all the Vietnamese crewmen detained in the southern province of Songkhla.

In a reciprocal move, Vietnam will also send back about 300 Thai fishermen as a gesture to show her sincerity to the improved bilateral ties.

Laos Seeks Lowered Import Duty on Wood Products

BK1310030491 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] Laos has asked the Thai government to lower the import duty levied on imported processed wood, Laotian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha said yesterday.

Mr Khamphoui, leader of the Laotian delegation attending the World Bank/IMF annual meeting in Bangkok, said he raised the issue with Thai Finance Minister Suthi Singsane when they met yesterday.

The Laotian delegation asked Thailand to reduce the import duty levied on wood products from the current rate of 50 per cent to 20 per cent, he said, adding that the present rate is too high.

Thailand's cooperation on this issue would contribute to the Laotian government's campaign to promote higher productivity among the private sector which is involved in the wood processing industry, he said.

Mr Khamphoui said his government has launched a campaign to encourage the private sector to undertake small business operations as part of the scheme covering the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy.

The requested tax reduction will further contribute to the process, Mr Khamphoui said.

Earlier this year, Thailand agreed to give GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] status to Laos' 16 export products.

Laos has been a supplier of timber to Thailand since 1988 when that land-locked country opened up its forests to foreign logging companies and attracted a number of Thai loggers.

Currently, there are about 30 Thai companies operation logging concessions in Laos.

But such is the rapid rate of forest destruction in Laos that the government recently stopped awarding logging concessions in certain areas.

Mr Khamphoui also asked the Thai minister to promote meetings between Thai private investors and their Laotian counterparts in order to explore investment opportunities in various areas.

He called for loss-guarantee arrangements between both sides when they enter business deals.

EC Raises Thai Clothing Export Quotas

BK1410050591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Oct 91 p B1

[Text] The European Community has agreed to increase Thailand's export quotas of woven trousers and sets of garments from 1.4 million to 2.55 million for shipments until next year. The agreement was reached between Foreign Trade Department chief Chari Chutaratakun and a chief EC negotiator during their Oct 7-9 meeting. The quotas, which come under item nos 6 and 21, are said to be in great demand in the 12-nation market.

Premier Dismisses Resignation, Reshuffle Rumors

BK1410044391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Oct 91 p A1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun reiterated yesterday he would neither resign nor reshuffle his caretaker Cabinet, quashing all rumours about possible major political changes after the World Bank/IMF meeting.

"This government will stay on until next April," said Anan, whose independent style of running the country during this transitional period has spawned speculation about serious conflicts with the military. April 1992 is the constitutional deadline for an election to be held.

MATICHON newspaper reported yesterday that Anan would have to reshuffle his Cabinet by removing Deputy Prime Minster Sano Unakun, who has had health problems, and replacing him with PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Phaichit Uathawikun.

The paper also indicated that Anan was considering dropping Justice Minister Praphat Uaichai, whose wrangling with dissident judges over who should be new Supreme Court chief has made him the Cabinet's most controversial member.

The paper said a Cabinet reshuffle would take place after the World Bank meeting.

"The report is not true," Anan said. He added that there was no need to remove Sano, who he said was still competent despite health problems

"We came together and we will go together," Anan said, apparently referring to himself and Sano.

Rumours about a rift between the caretaker government and the military were fueled recently when Air Force Commander in Chief Kaset Rotchananin said the government should resign if the military-installed National Legislative Assembly failed to promulgate a permanent constitution. Kaset reasoned that as it was impossible for the military to give up power during this interim period, the government installed by the armed forces should "take responsibility instead."

PM's Office Minister Michai Wirawaithaya said yesterday the interim Constitution adopted by the military did not require the government's resignation if the National Legislative Assembly failed to promulgate a permanent charter.

The interim Constitution stipulates that if the National Assembly fails to finish its task of drafting a constitution in time, the provisional legislative body will be dissolved to allow the government and the military to jointly work out a new charter.

"Anybody who says the government should resign should read the (interim) Constitution again," Michai said.

—Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said yesterday no one was forcing him to drop the Cabinet's decision to have the Juridical Council study the controversial appointment of the new Supreme Court president.

The appointment had been made by the governing body of the judiciary—the Judicial Commission—and was passed on to Anan by Justice Minister Praphat Uaichai for endorsement by His Majesty the King.

Anti-Praphat judges, who have been engaged in a month-long conflict with the minister over the appointment, appealed to the king against it, prompting the prime minister to pass the matter on to the Juridical Council, the executive branch's legal advisory body.

Anan's decision angered Praphat supporters, who issued a statement accusing the government of "meddling" in the affairs of the judiciary.

Students, 5000 Others Demonstrate Against NPKC

BK1510025991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Oct 91 pp A1, A2

[Text] Over 5,000 people last night joined a student-led demonstration, held in defiance of the armed forces, and turned the ceremony marking the 18th anniversary of the Oct 14 pro-democracy uprising into the biggest anti-military rally since the February coup.

Hundreds of policemen kept vigil along Ratchadamnoen Road as the demonstrators marched with anti-military banners and sang patriotic songs. Tension rose occasionally, but there were no reports of violence.

The demonstrators included a large number of northeastern villagers affected by development projects, and workers.

The police escorted the demonstrators when they marched from Thammasat University of Ratchadamnoen Road, where hundreds of thousands of people converged on Oct 14, 1973 to bring down the dictatorial regime of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachon.

A policeman said on his loudspeaker: "Students will not create trouble."

The crowd, which swelled as it moved on, settled at the Democracy Monument, paralyzing traffic in the area.

The demonstrators' banners read "Stop National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC]" and "Return power to the people."

Police made no attempts to stop the march. The military had earlier "requested" students and political groups not to take to the streets during the World Bank/IMF meeting.

Student leaders attacked the NPKC through loudspeakers and demanded that it confirm its pledge to restore democracy by not meddling with the drafting of the country's new constitution.

A man shouted: "We don't want dictators. We want democracy."

A mock, camouflaged coffin with an effigy of a soldier inside was displayed by the demonstrators. A sign on one side of the coffin read: "NPKC. Born Feb 23. Died Oct 14."

The demonstrators began dispersing at around 10:30 pm without any major incidents. Before leaving the Democracy Monument, the demonstrators shouted "We don't want NPKC" three times.

Earlier in the evening, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun played down the situation and said Oct 14 "means a lot" to students.

"I'm not worried," Anan said, "because, as all of us know, today means a lot to students and other people who were involved in that heroic campaign."

A smaller demonstration took place in the morning. A student-led group fo about 600 people marched from Thammasat University to Democracy Monument to honour those killed in the 1973 uprising. The SFT [Student Federatrion of Thailand) issued a statement strongly criticizing the military.

A political discussion was held during the day at Thammasat, during which an ex-MP, a journalist and two academics accused the National Peacekeeping Council with trying to hold on to power.

Chamni Sakdiset, a former Nakhon Si Thammarat MP, said military strongmen would continue to wield political power after the next election, and that they might stage another coup if a post-election government failed to fulfil their expectations.

Chamni predicted that Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun would be ousted after the World Bank/IMF conference.

Samroeng Khampa-u, a well-known journalist, said the NPKC staged the coup because of personal conflicts and "did not know what to do next" after it had taken control.

Army Chief Reiterates Need To Modernize

BK1210035191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 91 p A1

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday the Thai military has plans to cut down on defence spending—but not now.

"The weapon systems we have now are outdated. Therefore, we find it necessary to buy modern arms," Suchinda said.

The army chief, who has made military modernization one of his priorities, was commenting on a call by Michel Camdessus, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) managing director, on Thursday for countries to cut down on military spending.

Suchinda, a key man behind the coup in February, said Thailand's defence capability was far behind that of developed Western countries and needs to be modernized.

He complained of the aging tanks and helicopters still in service in the Thai armed forces.

"Many of the tanks we have are over 40 years old. The helicopters are 20-30 years old... Nobody would want to ride on them any more," he said.

Suchinda said only countries with modernized armed forces can afford to cut back arms spending.

Camdessus said on Thursday that reducing military spending is one way to increase resources for development in the immediate term.

The Thai military has been given more than Bt [bhat] 68 billion (US$2.8 billion), about 6 per cent of the national budget, for defence in 1992. It has tried unsuccessfully in recent weeks to pressure the Anan Government for more funds to buy new weapons.

Camdessus said the world would save an additional US$140 billion from the reduction of excessive arms spending alone.

But he envisaged a lot of difficulties achieving them because of imminent resistance from "vested interest groups" with political clout in those countries.

He said it would take a formidable leadership to carry out the tasks of allocating resources more equitably and sensibly.

Editor, NAP Member Charged With Defaming Army

BK1210034391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 91 p A2

[Text] A Dusit court prosecutor yesterday formally charged a New Aspiration Party member and a magazine editor with defaming the army.

The suit quoted the prosecutor, Monchai Bosup, as saying that Chaturon Kotchasi, 44, an ex-Chumphon MP, and Wisut Bun-amnuaisuk, 31, KHAO KRONG magazine editor, had defamed the army by accusing it of being involved in corruption involving weapons purchases.

Chaturon surrendered to police on Oct 4 while Wisut turned himself into police on Sept 29. Both were later freed on bail.

The judge, Kasem Wirawong, said the initial interrogation of witnesses would be conducted on Nov 21.

Vietnam

Premier Says Noncommunists May Join Government

BK1410143091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1424 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 14 (AFP)—Vietnam's new prime minister has said that Hanoi's government may include in future members selected outside from the ruling communist party.

"In future, we will chose people (in the government) in relation to their abilities," Vo Van Kiet, who ranks third in Hanoi's communist Politburo, told the French daily LE MONDE in an interview.

"It will therefore not be compulsory to be a member of the party's Central Committee, or perhaps even to be a party member" to accede to the government, Kiet said in the interview seen here on Monday.

The 69-year-old Kiet, who is generally assumed to be a pragmatist, became premier in August.

Vietnamese ministers traditionally belong to the Central Committee, the party's parliament or to the Politburo, its 13-member executive.

"We would like (to have in the government) people who are responsible in their respective fields of competence, economic, social, cultural." Kiet said.

Central Bank Suspends U.S. Dollar Transactions

BK1210053291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0521 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 12 (AFP)—Vietnam is suspending its use of dollars for international transactions following U.S. pressure against international banks, Vietnamese financial sources said Saturday.

The central bank instructed the country's five commercial banks late this week to base international transactions on currencies of countries with which Vietnam has trade relations, the sources said.

The move comes after the U.S. Treasury Department warned some major non-U.S. international banks to stop violating the U.S. trade embargo by transferring dollars into Vietnam, according to Western banking and diplomatic sources.

Those sources said the crackdown could disrupt Vietnam's expanding trade with the non-communist world, which is conducted primarily in dollars.

"The solution is simple—you switch to another currency. But actually doing it is immensely complicated," said a Western banker.

"What we're hoping is this is just a punctual event and in two or three months a new system can be found," he said. "But that depends on the U.S."

Washington is becoming increasingly isolated over its economic sanctions against Hanoi, notably its refusal to allow the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to resume lending to Vietnam.

The head of a Japanese trading company here said a halt in the use of dollars would oblige his firm to renegotiate its contracts on the basis of another currency. He said the process had not yet begun, however, because his Vietnamese partners had received only "preliminary instructions" from their banks as of Saturday.

Vietnam's principle foreign trade bank is Vietcom Bank, but four others—Inchombank, Eximbank, Saigon Bank and the Farmer's Bank—also handle some international transactions.

No foreign banks operate commercially in Vietnam, but for years some major international banks have been handling Vietnam's international transactions in dollars, primarily through their branches in Singapore, according to financial sources here.

U.S. authorities apparently realized the scope of these transfers—which technically violate the U.S. Trading with the Enemy Act—when they scrutinized international transactions following July's Bank of Credit and Commerce scandal, a banker here said.

He added that the international banks—all of which have branches in the United States—had been warned within the past three weeks to halt dollar transfers to Vietnam.

The volume of Vietnam's dollar-based transactions was limited until 1987, when Vietnam started opening its economy to the West. The volume soared further this year after aid and concessionary trading from the Soviet Union and other former east bloc countries evaporated.

In the first seven months of 1991, Vietnam earned 977 million dollars for its exports, nearly equalling the 1990 total and completely eclipsing rouble-based trade, according to official figures.

U.S. President George Bush extended the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam for another year in September.

Vo Van Kiet Receives U.S. Research Delegation

BK1110162191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] A U.S. delegation of the Aspen Social Science Research Institute led by Dick Clark, an former U.S. senator who is the director of the Indochina Policy Program, arrived in Vietnam on 8 October for a visit.

The delegation was received by Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers on 10 October. The chairman welcomed the delegation's visit to Vietnam and highly appreciated the efforts made by former Senator Dick Clark and the Aspen Institute for having held various U.S.-Vietnam dialogues aimed at enhancing the mutual understanding between the peoples of Vietnam and the United States and for spurring the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

The chairman informed the delegation of the results and the future course of the comprehensive renovation undertaking in Vietnam and of Vietnam's foreign policy of independence and sovereignty aimed at diversifying its relations, including the relations between Vietnam and the United States in the interests of the two people and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Former Senator Dick Clark expressed his hope that the United States and Vietnam will soon put aside the past, look toward the future, and promptly normalize relations between the two countries.

On behalf of the Aspen Institute, former Senator Dick Clark proprosed that a third U.S.-Vietnam dialogue be held by February 1992.

While in Hanoi, the delegation of the Aspen Institute had an exchange of views with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam over matters of mutual concern. The delegation also met with those Vietnamese delegates to the Vietnam-U.S. dialogues in Bali, Indonesia, in February 1990 and Kingston, Jamaica, in February 1991.

On 12 October, the delegation will leave Hanoi for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City and some other cities in the south prior to its depature for Cambodia.

Kaysone Phomvihan Arrives for Visit 12 Oct

Welcomed by Do Muoi

BK1210134591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Oct 91

["Report" on the 12 October Hanoi welcoming ceremony for a Lao party and government delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic—portions in quotation marks recorded]

[Summary] "At the invitation of Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; and of Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], arrived in Hanoi this morning [12 October] for an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

"Accompanying Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane were Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau, head of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; Comrade Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Somsavat Lengsavat, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Office; Comrade Khamsai Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of economy, planning, and finance; and Comrade Khamphet Phengmeuang, LPDR ambassador to Vietnam."

The official welcoming ceremony for Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his entourage was solemnly held at the Chi Linh Square in Hanoi. Since early this morning a large number of representatives of the people of various strata in the Hanoi capital had assembled on the Chi Linh Square to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane.

At 0900 sharp, the motorcade carrying Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and his entourage slowly moved into the Chi Linh Square amid the resounding applause of the people of Hanoi.

"Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, vice-chairperson of the Council of State; Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nong Duc Manh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Vietnamese-Lao Friendship Association; Comrade Pham The Duyet, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; Comrade Hong Ha, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the party Central Committee and foreign minister, and many other high-ranking cadres of the party, the state, and the armed forces representing various branches and sectors at the central level and in Hanoi walked up to the mortocade to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his entourage in an atmosphere of close comradeship."

Comrade Do Muoi, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan stood on a dais while a military band played the national anthems of the two countries.

As soon as the band finished playing the national anthems, the commander of the Guards of Honor of the Vietnamese People's Army, invited Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan to review the Guards of Honor.

"Following the official welcoming ceremony at Chi Linh Square this morning, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his entourage were received by our party and state leaders at the government guest house. Afterward, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his entourage paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh and then held talks with our party and state leaders at the presidential place. This afternoon, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his entourage visited the Thong Nhut electromechanical plant. Wherever Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and other Lao comrades went, they were given a warm welcome permeated with the spirit of the special unity and friendship between Vietnam and Laos."

Discusses Joint Ties, Cambodia

BK1210144791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]; and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, held talks with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolution Party [LPRP] and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at the Presidential Place this morning, 12 October. [passage omitted]

The party and state leaders of the two countries expressed their pleasure at the recent developments in the comprehensive relations and cooperation between them. They affirmed their determination to protect, foster, and strengthen these relations in order to achieve in-depth development.

Comrades Do Muoi, Vo Chi Cong, and Kaysone Phomvihan exchanged views on the new developments of the international and regional situation and they were in complete agreement on their joint evaluation.

The two countries' leaders were pleased at the relations between Vietnam and Laos with other countries in the region as well as other countries in the world community for the interest of peace, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

The leaders welcomed and expressed their high regard for the national reconciliation policy as well as the goodwill and efforts of the Cambodian Government in reaching a political solution on the Cambodian issue. They welcomed the recent developments in solving the Cambodian issue and affirmed that they would continue their efforts to contribute to a comprehensive, just, and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and basic rights of the Cambodian people in conformity with the UN charter.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere permeated with comradeship and fraternity. The two sides expressed an identity of views on all the issues discussed.

Honors Ho Chi Minh

BK1210162191 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 72—Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary party Central Committee and president of Lao People's Democratic Republic, and his party paid a floral tribute to President Ho Ch Minh at his mausoleum here this morning.

The Lao chairman was accompanied by Nong Duc Manh, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamhheth Phengmuang, and others.

The wreath of Chairman Kaysone Phnomvihan bears the inscription : "Eternal gratitude to President Ho Chi Minh."

This afternoon, the Lao chairman and his party, who arrived here this morning for an official visit to Vietnam, called on the Thong Nhat electro-mechanical plant in Hanoi.

The plant direntorate guided the Lao guests to see a number of workshops.

Speaking on this occasion, the Lao chairman expressed his joy over the important achievements recently recorded by cadres and workers of the plant.

Attends Banquet

BK1210163391 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 12—The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Council of State gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and his party, who arrived this morning for an official visit to Vietnam.

Present at the function were Do Muoi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council and other high-ranking Vietnamese party and state officials.

In his dinner speech, Secretary General Do Muoi highlighted the significance of the Lao leader's visit in the present situation in the region and the world at large. After recalling the tradition of mutual support and assistance between Vietnam and Laos, he said: "We pledge to do our best to further consolidate and develop the special solidarity and friendship between the two parties and two peoples, and at the same time continue to renovate the methods and raise the effectiveness of cooperation between the two states on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and legitimte interests."

For his part, Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan praised the achievements of the current renewal process in Vietnam, and the Vietnamese people's determination to persist in the path they had chosen. "That is a great source of encouragement to our Lao people who are building and developing the people's democratic system with a view to making Lao a country of peace, independence, democracy, solidarity and prosperity." Chairman Kaysone said.

"We firmly believe that our Vietnam visit will make an important contribution to the strengthening of the tradition of fraternal friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples for the sake of our two countries, as well as in the interests of peace, cooperation and development in the region and in the world."

Do Muoi's Banquet Speech

BK1310085591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 12 Oct 91

[Speech by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], at a banquet held in honor of Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], in Hanoi on 12 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; comrade members of the Lao delegation; and dear comrades:

I warmly welcome comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the outstanding son of the Lao people of various ethnic groups, the brilliant leader of the Lao party and state, and the very close friend of the Vietnamese people who has greatly contributed to restoring the Lao-Vietnamese special relationship. I extend my warm greetings to all members of the Lao delegation currently visiting our nation.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan is the first esteemed high-ranking guest our people have the honor to welcome after the Seventh CPV Congress. Against the background of complicated situations in the world and the region at present, this visit is of great significance. It is a great source of encouragement for the Vietnamese party and people. The visit marks a new progress in the special relationship and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, while contributing to restoring peace, friendship, and cooperation among countries in the Southeast Asian Region, and helping to promote international relations between the two nations.

During the past decades, the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people have consistently strengthened their unity, fought shoulder-to-shoulder in the struggle for national independence—which is full of hardship and sacrifice—with total victory. Today, the Vietnamese- Lao pure and close solidarity—built and forged by Uncle Ho, parties, and peoples of the two nations—is being consistently consolidated and developed further with new progress in conformity with requirements of the new revolutionary stage of the two countries and the interests of the two peoples. This is the great source of strength promoting the revolutionary cause in each of our nations. The Vietnamese people profoundly realize that in the cause of building and defending their fatherland, they have consistently received valuable support and assistance from the fraternal Lao people of various ethnic groups.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the LPRP and the Lao Government and fraternal people for their valuable support and assistance. We pledge to do our best to further consolidate and develop the special solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples, and at the same time, continue to renovate the methods and raise the effectiveness of cooperation between our two states on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and legitimate interests.

I am convinced that this visit to Vietnam by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his entourage will help consolidate and enhance the special relationship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples in the new stage.

In this atmosphere of fraternal comradeship, I propose a toast for the everlasting special friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos; for ever greater achievements of the fraternal Lao people in their renovation undertaking and national construction, in implementing the Fifth LPRP Congress resolution, and in building Laos into a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous nation. I wish Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and other Lao party and state leaders, the Vietnamese leaders, and all comrades present here very good health.

Kaysone Phomvihan's Reply Speech

BK1310091191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], at the banquet held in his honor by Vietnamese leaders in Hanoi on 12 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades General Secretary Do Muoi, Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, and Vietnamese party and state leaders; dear comrades and friends:

I am very pleased to have the chance to pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the invitation of Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State.

First of all, I would like to sincerely thank comrade leaders of the Vietnamese party and state as well as the Vietnamese people for their warm welcome—full of fraternal comradeship—extended to me. I would like also to thank all comrades who organized this solemn banquet for me today. My sincere thanks to Comrade Do Muoi for his kind words to our Lao party, state, and people.

Dear comrades and friends, during my current visit to Vietnam, I have witnessed the fraternal Vietnamese people's efforts in strengthening unity to triumphantly implement the Seventh CPV Congress resolution. I am very pleased to see that the renovation undertaking in Vietnam has made achievements in various respects, while political security has been stabilized and the entire Vietnamese party, armed forces, and people have firmly advanced along the path chosen by them. This is a great source of encouragement for our Lao people who are continuing to build and develop the people's democratic system which is aimed at building Laos into a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous nation.

Dear comrades and friends, during the past several decades our two peoples have shared weal and woe, fought shoulder-to-shoulder, and achieved victory in their national liberation cause. For over 10 years, our two peoples have consistently strengthened our solidarity and led our revolutionary cause to firmly advance. During this period, our two parties and peoples have together strengthened the special relationship and the pure, sincere all-around cooperation between our two nations. This is one of the fundamental factors determining our successes.

I am convinced that my visit to Vietnam this time will significantly contribute to achieving new progress in strenthening the tradition of fraternal friendship, special solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples for the interests of our two nations and for peace, cooperation, and development in the region and the rest of the world.

I would like to propose a toast for ever greater achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people in their cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

I wish the great friendship, special solidarity, and all-around cooperation between Laos and Vietnam further development and fruitfulness.

I wish Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi, Comrade Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, and comrade advisers to the CPV Central Committee, other Vietnamese party and state leaders, and all comrades present here very good health.

Thank you very much.

NHAN DAN Editorial Hails Kaysone's Visit

BK1210031691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 91

[NHAN DAN 12 October editorial: "We Warmly Welcome Respected and Beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan"]

[Text] Today, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], begins his official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council.

This is an important political event in the special Vietnam-Laos relations of solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation. That Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan—the highest national guest—visits our country following the Seventh CPV Congress is great encouragement to all our party members and people who are implementing the seventh party congress resolution in everyday life.

We warmly welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his delegation who are respected and beloved envoys of the fraternal Lao people. Our people are very elated at the multifaceted achievements scored by the Lao people in the comprehensive renovation of their beloved country.

Under the LPRP's leadership, the Lao people have surmounted many difficult ordeals to score encouraging achievements in national defense and construction in order to consolidate the people's democratic regime, gradually develop the multisectorial commodity economy, and firmly maintain security and social order. In light of the renovation line, the cultural, educational, and public health sectors have all scored considerable achievements.

In the international arena, with its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and cooperation with all countries, the LPDR has enhanced its prestige every day. The LPDR has actively promoted the political solution to the Cambodian issue, thus contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam and Laos are two fraternal and friendly neighboring countries which maintain relations of solidarity and mutual assistance in the struggle against a common enemy for the independence and freedom of each individual country. Throughout the past half century since the establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the communists and people of the two countries have alway sided together, shared the same combat trenches, lived and died together, and struggled against a common enemy for the victory of the revolution in each country.

The special Vietnam-Laos relations tested through the ordeals of time, have become an ever-shining and very loyal model. We have realized that every step forward in the revolution in each country, the glorious victories of each nation, and the achievements scored in the renovation process in our two countries are linked to the steady steps of development in the great Vietnam-Laos friendship.

Within the current new situation, both sides have stressed the need to renew the procedures of bilateral cooperation in order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of cooperation in conformity with the capability of each country along the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, of equality, and mutual benefit with policies of prerogatives and privileges toward each other.

On the occasion of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's visit to our country, we sincerely thank the party, the state, and the fraternal people of various tribes of Laos for their valuable and wholehearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution.

Against the current international situation rife with great and complex changes and faced with the objective demand and aspiration for further intensifying the special solidarity and the relations of comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, our people understand the importance of this visit to Vietnam by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

The Vietnam-Laos summit is certainly a great milestone of the new stage in our bilateral relations. It will cultivate the traditional friendship and further enhance the effectiveness of the cooperation. This visit will also contribute to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

With fraternal sentiments and the most profound respect, we wish Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his delegation plenty of good health and success during their visit to our country.

Envoy Invites Vo Van Kiet To Visit Thailand

BK1410153991 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct.14—Ambassador Suraphong Chaiyanam of the Kingdom of Thailand this morning called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet to convey to him a letter from Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun inviting the Vietnamese premier and his wife to pay an official friendship visit to Thailand.

The Thai ambassador said that the Thai prime minister would be very glad to welcome Chairman Vo Van Kiet. He assured the Vietnamese leader that the Thai Government would do all it could to make this important visit a great success.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet asked the ambassador to convey his thanks to the Thai prime minister. He said he had no doubt that with concerted efforts of both sides his visit would yield practical results to help deepen the bilateral relations between Vietnam and Thailand and endow it with a new and higher quality.

Relations With ASEAN-Member Countries Viewed

BK1010034691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two decades ago Vietnamese and Thai leaders predicted that Vietnam and the ASEAN member-countries could join efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and prosperity. This wish is being materialized. On this issue here is our view:

Recent developments have proven that this wish is correct and in conformity with the aspirations of nations in Southeast Asia. The recent trip to Vietnam by Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin is considered an event of great political significance. The paper THE NATION of Thailand said: The world would acknowledge a strong signal from Vietnam and Thailand, who once had a history of confrontation [but] are now going to do away with this confrontation in the interest of stability in the region.

Along with this, the relations between Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries are developing favorably. A Vietnamese Government economic delegation led by Minister of Commerce and Tourism Le Van Triet had paid a visit to Indonesia and Singapore. The Indonesian president on this occasion declared that his country is ready to help Vietnam boost agricultural production. The Indonesian minister of commerce also said: Indonesia and Vietnam are committed themselves to remove all obstacles and hindrances preventing bilateral economic ties. The two countries will sign an official agreement on economic cooperation by the end of this year.

Noteworthy is that a number of countries in Asia and Southeast Asia have become the biggest trade partners of Vietnam. By now, Thailand has invested 36.8 million U.S. dollars; Singapore, 17 million dollars; and Indonesia, 13.8 million dollars in Vietnam. These figures are vivid manifestations of the development of the cooperation between Vietnam and countries in Southeast Asia, the most economically dynamic region of the world.

Another important event is that the ASEAN member-countries have advocated Vietnam and other Indochinese countries' participation in the organization since progress has been made in the settlement of the Cambodian issue. At present this question only depends on the time. During his visit to Vietnam late last month, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said: Vietnam's participation in ASEAN will be welcomed and supported by the organization's member-countries. This only depends on a suitable time.

The relations between Vietnam and ASEAN member-countries have turned to a new page. The upcoming visit to Thailand by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet will certainly be a new important event. With this evolution, Vietnam and the ASEAN member-countries are looking forward to a peaceful and prosperous Southeast Asia.

The friendly relations between the two groups of countries in the region are contributing to peace, stability, and development in the region, making it a zone of peace and prosperity.

Banque Nationale de Paris Seeks Branch in Hanoi

BK0910154391 Hanoi VNA in English 1433 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct.9—Mr. (?Emmanuel) Philippone, deputy director general of Banque Nationale de Paris (B.N.P) was received here today by Phan Van Khai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The French official also had a working session with Cao Si Kiem, governor of the Vietnam State Bank.

With two representative offices in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, BNP is the first foreign bank to be present in Vietnam. It has conducted many activities to support Vietnam in business, financial and banking operations as well as in training banking workers.

BNP is seeking to establish a branch in Vietnam.

Central Committee Greets Cuban Party Congress

BK0910160391 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 9—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today extended its greetings to the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC).

The message of greetings reads : "The coming congress of the CPC is of special importance. It is held at a time when the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy, peace and progress are confronting unprecedented difficulties in their struggle against the frenzied counter-attack of imperialism and the forces of reaction. Taking advantage of this situation, imperialism is attempting to stifle the Cuban revolution."

"This, however, is not the first time the Cuban revolution faces a serious trial. Over the past more than 30 years, under the leadership of the CPC headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban people, upholding the banner of independence, freedom and socialism, have defeated many attempts of sabotage of imperialism, and gained many big successes, setting a bright example for the peoples in South America and across the world."

The message ended by pledging the Vietnamese people's unswerving solidarity with the Cuban Communists and people.

Australia

Government Applauds Burmese Nobel Prize Winner

Evans Calls For Release

BK1510031491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Canberra, Oct 15 (AFP)—Australia on Tuesday welcomed the award of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize to Burmese dissident Aung San Suu Kyi, describing her as a symbol of her people's desire for freedom.

"In her refusal to compromise her ideals, despite the pressure which has been imposed upon her, Aung San Suu Kyi symbolises the aspiration of the people of Burma for greater political and social freedom," Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said here.

The chairman of the parliamentary Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, Chris Schacht, said the prize, announced in Oslo on Monday, would be "an enormous morale boost to the people of Burma" and a blow to the military junta which put her under house arrest two years ago.

Speaking in the Senate on Monday night, Schacht said he thought the junta would "make every effort to hide the news from their own people that she's won the prize."

But, he went on, "the word will spread through international short wave radio ... and it will be an enormous blow to the prestige of the Burmese Government, low as that prestige may be."

Evans called on the military rulers to release Aung San Suu Kyi and to respond to the "clear expression of the the peoples' wish to see democratic change and greater respect for human rights in Burma."

To Co-Sponsor Resolution at UNGA

BK1510091991 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0803 GMT 15 Oct 91

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs minister, Gareth Evans, says the Burmese people should take heart from the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the imprisoned opposition leader, Aung San Suu Kyi. Senator Evans says he is delighted by the award to Suu Kyi who is still under house arrest almost two years after she was first detained. As Graeme Dobell reports, he told the Senate that she will be welcomed to visit Australia whenever she was able.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] Senator Evans said the Burmese military authorities, the SLORC—the State Law and Order Restoration Council—should release Suu Kyi from detention immediately and without condition. By refusing to compromise her ideals, he said, the detained leader symbolized Burma's aspiration for greater freedom.

[Evans] The conferring of the award does demonstrate the enormous respect Aung San Suu Kyi has earned from the international community for her very great moral courage and determination to bring about political reform in Burma, which should bring home in very clear terms to the SLORC—the governing military regime—strong international concerns about the situation in Burma, and it should also win some hope to the Burmese people. Coupled with the very clear results of the elections that were held in May last year and the continuing international pressure, the award of Nobel Peace Prize should improve opportunities for Burma to achieve democracy.

[Dobell] The foreign minister said Australia would cosponsor at the United Nations General Assembly a resolution on Burma. Senator Evans said it has just been reported that a special representative of the UN Commissioner on Human Rights would visit Burma before the end of the year. The representative would request a meeting with Suu Kyi.

Australia earlier this year tightened restrictions on government-to-government sales of military equipment following Burma's purchase of Australian engine parts, and Senator Evans said Australia had raised the idea of economic sanctions against Burma, but there was a cool response from Southeast Asian governments.

[Evans] At regular consultations, we have raised the question of economic sanctions. We realized that such sanctions cannot be effective if they are not supported by the main regional trading partners and that has rather inhibited that effort up to date. We are advocating similarly international arms embargo against Burma, and the defense minister and I have made clear [words indistinct] that we will not be exporting defense-related goods to the country. [end recording]

Engineers Detect Wiring Fault in Jet Fighters

BK1410025091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0243 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] CANBERRA, Oct 14 (AFP)—FA-18 Hornet fighters are to be checked for a potentially fatal wiring problem diagnosed during routine checks on an Australian Hornet last week, air force officials said Monday.

All 72 Hornets in service with the Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF] have been grounded and ordered to undergo immediate inspection, which should be completed by engineers Wednesday.

The commanding officer of the RAAF's Hornet maintenance wing, Group Captain Graeme Cooper, said only one Hornet tested so far did not have the problem after half the fleet had been checked.

Two Hornets were found to have corroded wiring.

Engineers at the Aerospace Technologies of Australia plant at Avalon, Victoria state, discovered the fault last week.

Cables carrying the aircraft's 115-volt power supply from the left hand generator into the main power system were found to have sagged down in flight and were touching a fibreglass duct.

Cooper said that if it had been left alone, eventually it would have rubbed down to the bare wire to cause "arcing."

"With so much fuel on board, the real risk is fire," he said. "Any arcing is unacceptable."

The fault was found directly under the fuselage fuel tanks, but the sagging of the wiring harness has raised concern it may also occur in other parts of the aircraft.

Cooper said the RAAF had notified Hornet manufacturer McDonnell- Douglas in the United States and would inform other Hornet users to pass on the RAAF's recommended solution to the problem.

The Hornet is also in service with the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, and with the Spanish and Canadian air forces.

$41 Million Credit Extended to China for Factory

BK0110064091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0300 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Australia has signed a credit agreement with China worth more than Australian $41 million to build a factory to make compressors for refrigerators.

The refrigerators will be made in eastern Jiangxi Province by a Sydney-based company, James and Kerby. When fully operational, the factory is expected to produce 1 million compressors a year with 85 percent of the components coming from Australia.

The company says the compressors will not need the ozone-depleting gas, CFC, which is usually used in refrigerators and has been blamed for contributing to global warming.

Fiji

Christians Attack Hindu Temples, Priest

BK1310045691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Suva, Oct 13 (AFP)—Attacks on Hindu temples and a priest by suspected Christian fundamentalists here have reopened old wounds and memories of Fiji's worst religious violence two years ago.

The racially motivated desecrations, which follow a recent spate of arson on sacred Hindu shrines and holy books over the last three weeks, sparked strong condemnation from political and religious pressure groups Sunday.

Friday's attack on the Shri Sanatan Dharam Mandir shrine in Suva also also gutted statues and some idols were thrown out of the temple.

The influential Fiji Youth and Students League, which has spearheaded recent ethnic Indian moves to change Fiji's new racist constitution, blamed the attacks on the government's "preachings about the dominance of one religion." It claimed that unless the government commits itself to "treating all religions equally, such violence is bound to grow."

Arsonists set fire to a popular Hindu temple last Friday, destroyed a holy book, Ramayana, while another group terrorised a respected Hindu priest in the west coast tourist town of Nadi over the weekend.

Ethnic Indian religious groups condemned the attacks and have likened them to terrorist assaults on temples belonging to Hindus, Sikhs and Moslems in 1989, recorded as the worst religious violence since ethnic Indians settled here 112 years ago.

Fourteen Christian youths were charged for their role in the violence but were later acquitted after appeal from the Methodist Church.

The main Indian political group, the National Federation Party, questioned police and the regime's silence over the increase in religious violence, while the Fiji Youth and Students League claimed the attacks were again aimed at intimidating ethnic Indians.

"We've reports that some fundamentalist Christian groups are targetting to evangelise Hindus as if they were irreligious people," Kushma Ram, the league spokeswoman, said in a statement Sunday.

"Actions such as this can be traced to religious preachings which refuse to give due respect to followers of non-Christian religions."

Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs comprise about 44 percent of Fiji's 740,000 population, followed by Christians, dominant among which are Methodists.

New Zealand

Cabinet To Review Ban on Nuclear-Powered Ships

BK1410052891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] WELLINGTON, Oct 14 (AFP)—A cabinet committee will review New Zealand's legal ban on the entry of nuclear powered vessels, Prime Minister Jim Bolger said Monday [14 Oct].

The ban on nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed vessels was imposed in 1987 by a previous Labour Government in 1987, causing a rift with the United States.

The ban on nuclear-armed ships became academic after President George Bush earlier this month announced a withdrawal of nuclear arms from U.S. surface ships.

Bolger said New Zealand should be as "bold as Bush" in reviewing the law.

He told a press conference that the special committee, made up of Health Minister Simon Upton, Transport and Environment Minister Rob Storey and himself would look at the nuclear propulsion issue, assessing all the available information on its safety.

Bolger said the review would not take a long time, but New Zealanders would want "a very, very high" degree of nuclear safety in any ship visits.

Papua New Guinea

Buka Leaders Accuse BRA of Stalling Talks

BK1410071891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] In Papua New Guinea, leaders from Buka Island have accused the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] of deliberately stalling the third round of Bougainville peace talks with the Port Moresby government.

Buka lies just off the northern tip of Bougainville, and the two islands together form Papua New Guinea's North Solomons Province.

The Buka interim authority made up of local leaders has issued a statement which says the BRA had never been ready to take part in the talks. Spokesman (Joseph Apisilia) says if the BRA wanted to truly represent the people of Bougainville, it should come out and take part in peace negotiations.

The talks between Port Moresby and the BRA were due to begin on 8 October but were canceled at the last minute when the government refused the BRA demand that the negotiators meet in New Zealand.

No new date had been set for the talks.

Australia Talks To Discuss Defense Overhaul

BK1410075291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] A massive overhaul of Papua New Guinea's Defense Forces will be high on the agenda of the country's annual round of talks with Australia starting today in Port Moresby. The Papua New Guinea Cabinet approved the 10-year Defense Development Plan three weeks ago.

The plan proposes to transform the country's Defense Forces into a highly mobile operation to cope with what is being identified as the country's biggest security threat—internal security.

Sugar Protocol Refuses To Admit PNG

BK1510080091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Papua New Guinea [PNG] has been refused admission to the African, Carribean, and Pacific [ACP] sugar protocol. A Study by the ACP sugar protocol body has shown that since PNG's (Ramu) sugar company was unable to supply the local market it would not be sensible to make PNG a member of the international sugar protocol.

However, foreign affairs sources in Port Moresby say PNG could be reconsidered for membership in about three to five years depending on its sugar production. Under the sugar protocol ACP countries sell sugar to the European Community at higher prices than those offered on the world markets.